PRICES REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, Bbay.

# The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 309 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*COMMUNICATIONS intended publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to address their communications to the MANAGER, and not to any individual on the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper should reach the Office not later than 7 p.m.*

*REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.*

*MISSING SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are irregular will facilitate enquiry by informing the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs. 15 |
| .. .. | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 7-8 |
| .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign. |
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PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank,
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The provision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of age or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value on the life pre-deceased. Twelve years' occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscriptions.

Intending applicants apply for a Circular Rules to
GOKALDAS AND SADASHIV DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | | |
| 2 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,109 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,220 |
| 16 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,657 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,080 |
| 30 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 6 Feb. | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 13 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,941 |
| 27 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,400 |
| 6 Mar. | CHINA .. | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 13 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,400 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK o .. | | 16,002 |
| 27 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 31 ,, | CHINA † .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 April | NALDERAx .. | | 15,993 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,940 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 1 May | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDAx .. | 16,227 |
| 8 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,400 |
| 15 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,080 |
| 22 ,, | RAWALPINDI .. | | 16,100 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £50.
2nd Saloon to London, £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in the above rates is according to
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 25th Jan. | WARFIELD* .. | 6,000 |
| 4th Feb. | GHARINDA* .. | 5,306 |
| 18th Feb. | GOLCONDA* .. | 5,316 |
| 18th Mar. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 8th April | MARGHA .. | 8,278 |
| 29th April | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 20th May | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 10th June | Cargo Steamer .. | |

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 5th Jan. | JEYPORE* .. | China, & Japan. |
| 19th Jan. | KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY .. | Straits, China, Japan. Australia |
| 24th ,, | NAGPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 31st ,, | KIDDERPORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 16th Feb. | LAHORE* .. | China & Japan. |
| 2nd Mar. | DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA .. | Straits, China, Japan. Australia. |
| 2nd Apl. | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia. |

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1926 | | |
| 1st Jan. | VARSOVA .. | Busrah via Karachi. |
| 2nd ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports. |
| 4th ,, | VITA .. | |
| 6th ,, | KAI .. | |
| 6th ,, | BAN .. | Busrah via Karachi P. Gulf ports. |

There wi... for ... Sehi ... Wednesdays ... and Saturdays ... Local passe... can join ... the Friday ... commod... required ... ers ... P. ... sieve ... Bu... be arranged ...

MACKI... MACKENZ...

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Wakasa Maru | K. Teramoto | 6085 | 17th Dec | 30th Dec |
| *Sado Maru | T. Sonoyama | 5898 | 29th Dec | 12th Jan |
| Shanghai Maru | | 4164 | 6th Jan | 20th Jan |
| *Suwa Maru | T. Morel | 4169 | 16th Jan | 25th Jan |
| Toyooka Maru | S. Tsuji | 7694 | 15th Jan | 29th Jan |
| *Tamba Maru | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 29th Jan | 12th Feb |
| Liverpool Maru | .. | 5864 | 29th Jan | 30th Jan |
| Tottori Maru | G. Masuda | 5973 | 26th Jan | 3rd Feb. |
| Muroran Maru | Z. Hirai | 5374 | 12th Feb | 24th Feb |
| Hakata Maru | G. Matsushita | 5970 | 16th Feb | 2nd Mar |

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Steerage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 200 | 140 | 100 |
| Hongkong .. | 475 | 320 | 215 | 145 |
| Shanghai .. | 530 | 354 | 240 | 160 |
| Kobe .. | 600 | 400 | 255 | 170 |

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep... No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tacoma Maru .. | J. Kojima | 5 850 | 14 Dec. | 24 Dec. |
| @ Celebes Maru .. | H. Gotoh | 5,863 | 30 ,, | 2 Jan. |
| Indus Maru .. | K. Mori | 4,363 | 13 ,, | 4 ,, |

...ditch ...
...nce to ...

## INSURANCE.

WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road
Telephone No. 20923
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
BANKING
General Banking and Exchange business. Travellers' Cheques ... Letters of Credit. Current Accounts, Telegraphic Transfers to all parts of ... issued. Foreign ... Passages ... and Railway ... Baggage ... and Bag ...

## INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED: 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premiums Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. F. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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Guaranteed ... Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE ... COMPANY, ...MITED.
(Established ...
IS THE LATEST AND BEST ...
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR O... FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ... APPLICATION ...
Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay ... & Co., Managers.

SURE MALARIA ... SURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR ... IES
AGUE MIXTURE ... for Malaria
GERMICIDE ... a valuable
FEVER DROPS ... best for
LIVER SOLUTION .. best relia...
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Toot... also be had.
FREE TO POS...
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, ...
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIO PHARMACY, ... ROAD, BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL
CONCESSIONRATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DYER and BLEACHER for a dying and bleaching factory. Apply to Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2388

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Jacking on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to [illegible] the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers will in addition to the above mentioned Salaries, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LTD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24712

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS. Apply to MANAGER, Delhi Commercial Co., Delhi Cloth Market, DELHI.
A R2372

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a respectable and well established Coal Company's Shares on pay and commission. Apply at once with copies of certificates and references to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24737

WANTED—HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personaly with certificates to SORABJI P. GANDHI AND SONS, 6, Princess Street, Chemists.
A R2371

WANTED—A sound SCHOLAR, well-versed in commercial subjects, possessing practical knowledge thereof and having experience of school management. Salary according to qualification. Only experienced men, who want to stick to the educational line, need apply to R. K. MEHTA, Esq., 23, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A R2382

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE, CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

WANTED—A KARBHARI for the SAGBARA STATE under RAJPIPLA must have Judicial and Revenue experience. Retired British Officer preferred. Pay up to Rs. 200 per month. Apply stating qualifications, experience, salary expected, etc., to ANKLESARIA, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Ankleswar.
A R2373

WANTED—An experienced TRANSLATOR, who can translate from English into good and lucid Gujarati for book publication. A nice opportunity for an intelligent person to earn in leisure hours by working at home. Apply stating terms per royal 16-mo form, and enclosing a cutting from the editorial notes of this paper translated by yourself to Post Box No. 7471, Bombay.
A R2389

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2387

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Santa Cruz, Ghodbunder Road, next to the Public Dispensary and five minutes' walk from the Station, the GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR of a large and commodious bungalow, each Floor containg five large Bed-rooms with Baths (floor Bed-rooms have galleries besides), very large Drawing Hall with broad Verandah, Kitchen, Store and Dining Room. Extra Motor Garage. Apply to JHAVERI REVASHANKER JUGJIVAN, near Khara Kuva, Jhaveri Bazar.
C24755

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Hadow St., Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B. late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut.
R2313

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR. 38 H.P. Six C. Magnet Dego Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet. V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

MERCHANTS and FINANCIERS interested in the KUTH business of Kashmir State contract of which is shortly to be renewed may correspond with a person, who has a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the business at the following address. No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2364

## PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—KNOW IT. Accurate answers for six questions Re. 1; 1 year life Reading Re. 1; Whole life Reading Rs 3 Mention date of birth, star, or time of writing letter. Numerous testimonials. Respectable clientele. V. K. IYER, B.A., 26, Gopalpuram, Royapet, Madras.
P R2390

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

### FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

THE BUSINESS will be CLOSED on the 31st of December, 1925, and 1st and 2nd of January, 1926, on account of ANNUAL STOCK TAKING. Our ZANDER ORTHOPAEDIC & MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE will remain open as usual. H. TOWELL & CO., Bombay.
24745

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 5th January, 1926, to 15th March, 1926, (both days inclusive) the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be as follows:—

| | | 1 M. Down Sundays only. H. M. | 3 M. Down Daily. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neral | ... Dep. | 5 25 | 10 10 |
| Matheran | ... Arr. | 7 0 | 11 45 |
| | | 4 M. Up | 6 M Up |
| | | Sundays only. H. M. | Daily. H. M. |
| Matheran | ... Dep. | 14 0 | 15 0 |
| Neral | ... Arr. | 15 30 | 16 30 |

The accommodation for passengers on No. 4 M. Up is limited.

D. A FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th December, 1925.
C24754

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND RAWALPINDI.

ON and from 1st January, 1926, the Delhi Express will run through between Bombay and Rawalpindi.

2. The Express leaving Victoria Terminus to-night will be the first train to run through. The N. W. Ry. 58 Dn Express leaving Rawalpindi on 31st will run through to Bombay.

3. The following are the timings:—

| | | H.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus | Dep. | 21-30 | |
| Delhi Main | Arr. | 7-45 | Third day. |
| | Dep. | 8-15 | |
| Rawalpindi | Arr. | 9-30 | Fourth day. |
| | | H.M. | |
| Rawalpindi | Dep. | 18. 0 | |
| Delhi Main | Arr. | 19-50 | Second day. |
| | Dep. | 22-20 | |
| Victoria Terminus | Arr. | 8.30 | Fourth day. |

D A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th December, 1925.
C24753

### NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD GOLDEN JUBLEE CELEBRATION FUND.

It is requested to all subscribers of the fund to kindly send all letters and subscriptions to Dr. D. C. Talati, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City. The cheque should be crossed and payable to Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand, the Treasurer of the Fund. The Jubilee celebration will take place on 11th, 12th and 13th, January 1926.

i.e. MAGANBHAI P. HARIBHAKTE.
President.
24740

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th December, 1925, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
complete 45/-

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF LIME AND SAND BRICKS (WHITE) AND MOULDED SQUARE ROUND AND RED BRICKS, LARGE LOT OF WHITE RED AND TRIANGULAR TILES AND A LARGE LOT OF PETTY STORES AND MACHINERY SPARE PARTS.

Under instruction from S. B. Billimoria Esq., the Official Liquidator of 'The Bombay Brick, and Tile Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 18th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

About 12 lacs Lime and Sand Bricks ordinary size 9 x 4½ x 3⅜

About 50,000 moulded bricks for cornice round corner bricks 6 x 4½ x 3½, and red bricks 9 x 4½ x 3½.

About 63,000 white red and triangular tiles 8 x 8 x ½.

Also a large lot of petty stores and machinery parts such as W. I. Bands, Elbows, Teas washers, belt fastners, assorted wedges, G. I. book bolts, Eyellets, pressure gauges, Brass and C. I. grease cups, plugs, sockets, couplings, steel wire brushes, steel springs, bolts and nuts, files, asbestos sheets steam plug corks, rivet, checkmate, round iron bars, flat bars, shaftings, gun metal castings, wrought iron and cast iron scrap, etc., etc.

All the abovementioned bricks, tiles stores and machinery parts etc. are lying at Marvee, Malad Station B. B. and C. I. Railway and the intending purchasers are requested to inspect the same at any time.

BENNETT & CO

### J. S. MODY & CO.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS EWART LATHAM'S INDIAN FIRST-CLASS AND STEEL'S MOULMEIN SECOND-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of January 1926 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by auction at Siwri Pond Siwri, by order of the concerned.

About 200 tons Ewart Latham's Indian first class teak squares, Mark A.S.C.

About 50 tons Steel's Moulmein second-class teak squares Mark W. S. S. & Co.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abdul Currim Moosa and Suleman Moosa, the Executors of the Will of Mooss Haji Haseem, the following valuable immoveable property at Abdul Rehman Street will be put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1926, at 4-30 o'clock by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

THE PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land situate at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 105 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Valley Mahomed Abdul Rehman and on the South by the property of Ahmed Haji Sidick and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1441, New No. 7190, Old Survey No. A/1065 and New Survey No. 1973 and Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL?

Many people SAVE for railways.
Some people SAVE for a House or a Motor Car.
Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.
Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.
Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.
Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.
Whatever be your goal the only SURE way of reaching it is by Regular Saving and Prudent Investing.
Choose your goal, and open a HOME [illegible] BANK account with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
[illegible] what you should save each month and deposit that amount regularly.
[illegible] POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

## AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Special X'mas Programme
'The Little Church Around the Corner'
WITH
Claire Windsor, Kenneth Harlan, Hobart Bosworth
and a Great Cast.
The Greatest Romantic Melodrama Ever Produced.
Harold Lloyd
IN
"Number Please"
PATHE GAZETTE
all the Latest News.
TIME Daily 6, 8 and 10 P.M.

TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-DAY
KRISHNA FILMS CO'S
SOCIAL PICTURE.
KANGAL KEDI
OR
THE DOOMED SOUL
Stirring and sensational Social Story
Time and Rates as Usual
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

Morning Concert
LAST CHANCE ! LAST CHANCE !!
OF
VOCAL MUSIC
BY
The Famous Sangit Ratna
Prof. ABDUL KARIM KHAN
TO BE HELD AT
NOVELTY CINEMA
THEATRE.
Grant Road Tram Terminus
Sunday, 3rd January, 1926
at 9 a.m. to 12 noon (S. T.)
This MORNING CONCERT has been specially organised at the earnest public demand wishing to hear "MORNING RAGAS". LOVERS of Music should not miss this opportunity.
Ticket Rates:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. (Tax Extra.)
Tickets can be had at:—SHREE SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

JUST ONE MOMENT—
BEFORE YOU GLANCE ELSEWHERE!
THERE IS A BIG SURPRISE
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
A Most Wonderful Film.
"THE FIVE DIVINE WANDS"
Enchantment and Mystic Power.
Produced by
LAXMI PICTURES.
Booking Office, Chaupaty Seaface, BOMBAY

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S JEWEL
RA' NAVGHAN
OR
VIR PASALI
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

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## AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

**GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI**

**BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,**
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 31st December 1925 at 8 P. M.
**NAND-KUMAR**

A SPECIAL MATINEE.
FRIDAY, 1st January 1926. at 3 P. M.
**SAUBHADRA**

SUNDAY, 3rd January 1926 at 3 P. M.
**DRAUPADI**

TICKETS AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**
ON 1st January 1926 AT 10 A. M. NEW YEAR'S DAY
A PUBLIC CONCERT BY
**BHAGVATAR BROTHERS**

R. Narayana.....Violin.
R. Padmanabha.....Flute.
R. Bhagwatishwar.....Mrudhang.

**THE STATE MUSICIANS OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE**

whose recent performance before the leading Citizens of Bombay has made the Public anxious to hear them.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 3. Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes according to the capacity of seats at the corresponding rates of the ordinary seats near them.

BOOKING OPENS AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

24747


## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

½ per cent. Anpee Paper Rs. 69/4.
per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 86/14.
per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 95/14.
per cent. Loan due 1935/55 Rs. 96.
per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 99/15.
per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 99/15.
per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due Rs. 105/8.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 100/10.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 101/8.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 103/12.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 104/8.
per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 105/3.
per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 102.
per cent. Improvement Trust due Rs. 75.
per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 100/8.

Tone of Market: Steady.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Ready:—21/2/9.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 2/9.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 3/9.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/4/3. At 6 p.m. 21/4/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/3/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Ready:—71/8.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/4. Highest 7. At 6 p.m. 71/6.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 70/14. Highest 15. At 6 p.m. 70/15.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 70/12. Highest 12. At 6 p.m. 70/12.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/12/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/2.
Tone:—Market steady.

### SHARES.

London, Dec. 29.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | 29 1/2 |
| Chartered Bank | 21 |
| National Bank | 46 1/4 |
| I. and O. Bank | 9 1/8 |
| Eastern Bank | 6 |

## THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

### BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, German | ¾ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¼ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¾ | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 |

### METALS.

London, Dec. 29.

English best Selected Copper £63¼.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 5/16.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal £70.
Hard Spelter £32¾.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.

London, Dec. 29.

Tin Block £286 1/8.

### COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, German | ¾ | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¼ | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. American | 1½ | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1¾ | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka joint | | 27 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 74 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead, Rangoon | | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger, Brass, Metal 55-8 ¾ to 1 | | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2 | | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1½ | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Ger Copper 1¾ to 2 | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4 | | 61 | 8 | 0 |

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | | Per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14½ | | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| Do. | No. 20½ | | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12¼ | | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12½ | | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| David | No. 10½ | | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Shapurji | No. 10½ | | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10½ | | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Sattara | No. 12½ | | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 6½ | | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Light-house | No. 6½ | | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Japan | No. 40-1 | | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Do. | No. 42-2 | | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Do. | No. 20 | | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Do. | No. 32 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |

### RUBBER.

London, Dec. 29.

Para Up River Fine. Spot J/F value 46. Tone—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan. sellers 47.
Tone:—Market was firm but closed quieter.
Ribbed smoked sheets Jan paid sellers 47.

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 30.

A further advance of 23 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported today. At the opening the market eased on long liquidation but later improved on short covering and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 6 points down. The decline was due to hedge selling and profit taking.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th inst. (4-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market steady in face of heavy liquidation. Looks like purchase on setbacks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 29th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"We look for higher prices but rather later on. We do not look for immediate important advance. Trade reports indifferent".

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Broadening speculative demand market likely to go higher".

Owing to continued higher advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 365 for fully good M. G. Broach April/May i.e., Rs. 5½ higher than yesterday's closing rate and declined to Rs. 363 on Commission Houses selling. At this level Brokers and Marwari Shroffs bought causing values to advance to Rs. 366 and the market closed at Rs. 365¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 364½ and going up-to Rs. 366 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying closed at Rs. 365½ at 4-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 345 and going down by half a rupee steadily advanced to Rs. 349½ on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 338 and closed steady at Rs. 341¼. Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst Bazar operators were buyers. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 291 and Rs. 294 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady with a fairly good demand from Exporters for fine nice quality. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day only 1,200 bales Bengals are tendered. Up-to-date total tenders are 3,900 bales Bengals and 1,200 bales Oomras.

Our markets for ready and forward business will remain closed to-morrow and on 1st prox. on account of "New Year" and we will not issue our market report on these days.

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 365½ |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 290½ |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 293½ |
| Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. | 349½ |
| Fine Oomra March | 341½ |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 308, Fine 300, F. Good 290.
M. G. Punjab, Superfine 302, Fine 295, F. Good 285.
M. G. Comra No. 3, Superfine 362, Fine 352, F. Good 342.
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 382, Fine 372, F. Good 362.
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 374, Fine 364, F. Good 354.
M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 347, Fine 337, F. Good 327, Good 317.
M. G. Muthia, Fine 302, F. Good 292, Good 282.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 365 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 290 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | 294 |
| Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. | 349 |
| Fine Oomra March | 341 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th December 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| | Bales. |
| Cotton | 36,322 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 14,461 |
| Linseed | 714 |
| Rape, etc. | 340 |
| Gingellyseed | 1,976 |
| Poppyseed | Nil. |
| Groundnuts | 9,274 |
| Castorseed | 4,249 |
| Rice | 82,983 |
| Myrabollams | 8,413 |
| Cottonseed | 21,562 |
| Mowraseed | Nil. |
| Gram | 5,550 |
| Juwar | 2,547 |
| Masur | 117 |
| Barley | Nil. |
| Bajri | 11,965 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 212 |

### MESSRS. NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co.; Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, have received to-day. The following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

New York, Dec. 29.

"Strength near position increasing trade confidence and broadening speculative demand. Looks highest."

## BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

### EAST INDIAN COTTON.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

| In full-pressed Bales | yesterday | Since 1st September This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 7,602 | 1,23,122 | 41 199 |
| Central India | 5,695 | 99,937 | 11,260 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,492 | 58,007 | 25,068 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,347 | 19,326 | 7,702 |
| Berar | 7,353 | 1,27,801 | 1,10,878 |
| Central Provinces | 8,027 | 69,676 | 67,276 |
| Total Comras | 27,332 | 4,98,0 9 | 2,63 263 |
| Dholera | 3,450 | 65,365 | 22 692 |
| N.W. Provinces | 1,225 | 1,09,253 | 75,5 3 |
| Kajputana | 1,188 | 29 376 | 10,05 |
| Sind-Punjab | 3,069 | 71,317 | 1,11,866 |
| Broach | — | 1 | 992 |
| Coompta & Dharwas | 2 | 12,316 | 9 001 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 51 | 6,590 | 6,845 |
| Coconada | — | 1,469 | 803 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | — | 6,411 | 5 812 |
| Persian | — | 1,689 | 623 |
| American | — | 443 | 6,586 |
| Egyptian and Africas | 13 | 27,529 | 21,218 |
| Comilla, Burma & other ports | — | 352 | 3,435 |
| Total | 36,322 | 8,19,849 | 5,39,435 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales | yesterday | 1st Sept. to 17th Dec. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 4,644 | 1,27,062 | 85,998 |
| Japan & China | 14,549 | 2,68,179 | 2,81,756 |
| Coast Ports | 231 | 7,601 | 6,564 |
| Up-country by Rail | — | 4,412 | 7 374 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | — | 60,480 | 41,917 |
| Total | 19,424 | 4,57,334 | 4,03,609 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | Ready New. | Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | 310 | ..... |
| Bengal Fine M.G. | 300 | 298 |
| Bengal F.G.M.G. | 290 | 288 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G. | 295 | 298 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G. | 293 | ..... |
| Punjab-Americans M.G. | 370/75 | ..... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G. | 340/70 | 370 |
| Nagpur Fine M.G. | 340/60 | 370 |
| Yeotmal Fine M.G. | 325/50 | 360 |
| Pulgaon Fine M.G. | 325/60 | 360 |
| Dhamangaon Fine M.G. | 320/60 | 360 |
| Amraoti Fine M.G. | 325/50 | 350 |
| Khamgaon Akola, Fine M.G. | 325/45 | 350 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 315/40 | 335 |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 315/35 | 330 |
| Khandesh F.G.M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Broach Fine M.G. | (Old) | 392 |
| Broach Fully Good M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Muthia F.G.M.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Dharwar S.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Coompta M.G. | 345/70 | .... |
| Westerns M.G. | 290/310 | .... |
| Westerns H.G. | ..... | ..... |
| Miraj M.G. | 340/70 | ..... |
| Cambodia M.G. | 410/25 | .... |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bale.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid.-Americans Spot.—Universal standard 10.26 fair business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.30
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.59 |
| March | 19.43 |
| May | 19.04 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| Jan. | 19.70 |
| March | 19.55 |
| May | 19.09 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m.— | |
| January | 19.34 |
| March | 18.91 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 10.10+.06 |
| January | 10.01+.03 |
| February | 10.01+.05 |
| March | 10.01+.03 |
| April | 10.03+.07 |
| May | 10.04+.06 |
| July | 9.99+.04 |
| October | 9.71 unchgd |

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 10.03+.10 |
| March | 10.03+.10 |
| May | 10.04+.10 |
| June | 9.99+.08 |
| July | 9.98+.09 |
| October | 9.71+.07 |

EGYPTIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 16.90+.15 |
| March | 16.85+.15 |
| May | 16.95+.22 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 16.78 | —.22 |
| January | 16.53 | —.22 |
| February | 16.50 | —.25 |
| March | 16.45 | —.25 |
| April | 16.48 | —.25 |
| May | 16.48 | —.25 |
| June | 16.48 | —.25 |
| July | 16.48 | —.27 |
| August | 16.55 | —.25 |
| September | 16.70 | —.25 |
| October | 16.80 | —.25 |
| November | 16.80 | —.25 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29

| Cotton Delivery Liverpool. | Mid. Uplands | G. O. C. |
|---|---|---|
| December | 10.02 | —.02 |
| January | 9.93 | —.05 |
| February | 9.91 | —.05 |
| March | 9.93 | —.05 |
| April | 9.91 | —.05 |
| May | 9.94 | —.04 |
| June | 9.91 | —.04 |
| July | 9.89 | —.06 |
| August | 9.79 | —.06 |
| September | 9.71 | —.06 |
| October | 9.64 | —.07 |
| November | 9.58 | —.07 |
| December | 9.56 | —.07 |

Tone:—Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Good | 7.35 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.70 |
| Scinde, Fine | 8.00 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.40 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.80 |
| Bengal, Fine | 8.20 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.00 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.40 |
| Oomra, Fine | 8.80 |
| Broach, Good | 8.50 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.90 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.35 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Dec. 29.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 11,386,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 396,000 |
| East Indian Visible Supply | 94,000 |
| American Visible Supply | 5,480,000 |
| Other Visible Supply | 346,000 |
| Total Sales | 22,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 100 |
| East Indian Stock | 20,000 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 500 |
| East Indian Actual Export | nil. |
| East Indian Imports | 2,000 |
| East Indian Speculation | 1,000 |
| American Afloat | 259,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 14,000 |
| Total Afloat | 371,000 |

Taking of the Worlds spinners of the American cotton 353,000 bales.

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Tone is uncertain though there has been increased enquiry in cloth. Yarns were irregular with limited turnover.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 29.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,060
Day's Exports to Continent 10,500
Futures at New York:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 20.08+.23 |
| March | 19.85+.18 |
| May | 19.38+.16 |
| July | 19.00+.19 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 20.90+.25 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 20.00+.18 |

Futures at New Orleans:—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 19.75+.22 |
| March | 19.28+.20 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17 1/2
Demand Bills 4.84.81
Silver.—Foreign mined 68 3/8

### WHEAT.

London, Dec. 29.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 61/3 Dec.-Jan. sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 62/6 Jan.-Feb. value.
Tone:—Market was dull and lower and with more offering.
Australian 62/- Dec.-Jan. value.

### SEEDS.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
Dec/Jan sellers £ 16 3/4
Jan/Feb paid and buyers £ 16 3/8
Tone—Market closed easier and quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
Dec/Jan value slow £ 7 13/16.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Dec/Jan Hull sellers £ 18 3/8
Jan/Feb paid for Antwerp £ 18 1/4
Linseed Bombay D/J nominal £ 20 1/4
Rapeseed. Ferozepore. Usual Bold per ton D/J sellers £ 20.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J quoted 20 1/2.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore per ton D/J sellers £ 19 7/8
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore D/J sellers £ 23 1/4

### LINSEED.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £19 3/8 Dec.-Jan. nominal.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £18 3/16 Apl.-May done and sellers at £18 1/4.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net £32/10½ Jan.-Apl. done sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net £32/10½ May-Aug. sellers.
Tone:—Market closed quiet.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 29.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/3 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/- Jul.-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/2½ Jul.-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/3 1/4 Jul.-Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Firm with more enquiry.
Cuban Sugar 11/3 Nov.-Dec. value.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 29.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

### BARLEY.

London, Dec. 29.

Karachi Barley nominal.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 940.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. Frcs. 1005
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 990.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 118¼.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D. P. Rs. 114½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 160.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 278.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.85-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.33.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was dull-steady.

London, Dec. 29.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined due to the absence of support. Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days loans 4 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd instant.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 3/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s | 1/6 7/16 |
| Fcs. Demand | 962 |
| American Dollars | 272½ |
| Hongkong Dollars | 160 |
| Shanghai | 208 |
| Japan | 118¾ |
| Singapore | 156¾ |

Tone:—Market steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 29

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 18.07 |
| Oslo | 23.93 |
| Amsterdam | 12.06 |
| Switzerland | 25.67 |

London, Dec. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 130.50
—Do—in Germany 20.37 1/2
—Do—in Italy 120.35

New York, Dec. 29.

Demand Bills 4.84.81

London, Dec. 28.

Exchange Belgium 106.98.
Exchange Athens 377.50.
Cuban Sugar 11/- Nov.-Dec. value.

London, Dec. 29.

Exchange Belgium 103.98.
Exchange Athens 279.00.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3 months 4 15/16 per cent.
6 months 4 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3½ to 3¾ per cent.
Money Call 1 month 4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady—Dull.

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 29/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 29/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 13 1/4.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £85 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 7/16 + 1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 1/4—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. £54 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ (Sterling Loan) 66¼ unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 3/4.

### BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 71-6-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-0-0.

London, Dec. 29.

Bar gold steady sh. 84-11.
Silver ready d. 31-9.
Silver forward d. 31-9.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. India sells. Very little business doing. We don't expect much further decline at present.

# THE VISWA-BHARAT-LUXMI
# EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

TO-DAY. at 7-30 p.m. on

## COLABA COTTON GREEN GROUND

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for the Bombay Elite to pass a Pleasant Evening.

## Do not Forget to Bring Your Children.

Entrance Fee . . . -/ 9 /-
Season Ticket . . . Rs. 15

## Children, Soldiers and Nurses in Uniform HALF RATE


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.

Aunghan, Taylor, Rangoon.
Riverray, Sudbery, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.

Werdenfels, Lefens, Hamburg.
Jehangir, Constantine, Red Sea.
Zayani, Murylass, Busreh.
Mirzapore, Bedwell, Kobe.
Electra, Stavrandi, Courentis, Freemantle

### LOADING

Dec. 30.

Steamer Bamora for Busreh.
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Wardenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
3 City of Mandalay 3511 K'chi 1/1 K N and Co.
4 Kashmir 5539 Japan 19/1 M M & Co.
Jeypore 3209 Japan 8/1 M M & Co.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co
F F Campbell & Co.
6 C Pittsburgh, 4719 NF, NF, K N and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12. N Y Kaisha.
10 Piethelbrown, 2872, Abadan, NF, S W and Co.
11 Japan, 3,262, Bar 2/1, Graham and T.
12 Karoa, 3607 Africa, 6-1, M M and Co.
13 Homestead 4122 N.F., Vol Bros.
14 Pilsna 4829 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.
16 Baron Napier 3159, NF, NF, L Edwards and Co.
17 Sado Maru 3627 N.F. N.F N Y K.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Cl. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 1-1, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha, Kaisha.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Jalaputra 3113 N F N.F, S S N Co. Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 30/12, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf 6/1 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R Shinnoh Maru 3582 York 6/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
K Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T M and Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

### EXPORTS.

Dec. 30.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—1 bale woollen carpets, Bantor and Co Ltd, 31 bales Goat and Sheep skins, L Hassam, 5 bales Lamb Skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 7 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff, 2 bdles fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff, 4 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 9 bdles Lamb skins, F Hajioff, 14 bales cow hides, P Hassam, 1 bale goat skins, P Hassam, 400 cwts Black Pepper, V Heerji and Co, 24 cwts cuttle fish, T Kavallram, 3 bales sheep skins, M Ladun, 2,037 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co, 257 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 7 bdles woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 47 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff,

S. S. Wardenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 2 bales cotton, Eaton and Co Ltd, 98 cwts Gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Homestead for New York:—159 Black pepper, S Girdhan and Sons, 30 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 15 bales woollen druggets, F Buesser, 350 cwts Gum Sherag, N Mulji and Co,

For Philadelphia:—59 bales goat skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd, 490 cwts Jute Cutting, I A H Moosa Ltd,

S. S. Taburistan for Dunkirk:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Aleppo for Hull:—3250 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 4,080 cwts Myraboliams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S. S. Billiton for Antwerp:—1,925 cwts Linseed oil cake, N V Velmohamed, 3,437 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed.

For Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts Ground nuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2,475 cwts Linseed oil cake, N V Velmohomed,

For Valencia:—2,000 cwts Castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Japan for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 6,700 cwts Ground nuts, Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts Ground nuts, Volkart Bros,

S. S. Capodimonte for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Axenfels for Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts Ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 1,400 cwts Linseed cake, L Ebramji, 210 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

S. S. Bardistan for Hull:—3,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 902 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Shunnah Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—2 600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 36 bales cotton, D M Waghjee, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd,

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd,

For Hongkong:—185 bales Grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 30 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd,

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Jaypore for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons,

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—750 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton, S Hemraj Bros,

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Kobe:—3,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 700 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Mfg Co Ltd, 1,400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Mirzapore for Osaka:—450 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe—400 bales cotton, Japan cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Japan cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Sado Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co, 400 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 2,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—15 cwts Condiments, S P Toonjiaji and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

### IMPORTS.

Dec. 30.

S. S. Tokushima Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Nagoya:—139 bales grey shirting, 298 cases Porcelain, 319 cases Glass ware, 5 cases Enamelled ware.

From Osaka:—1,530 cases Brass Circles, 244 cases Glass ware, 70 cases cotton yarn, 170 bales cotton yarn, 388 bales grey cotton shirting, 44 cases grey cotton shirting, 8 cases Japanese yarn, 56 bales Japanese yarn, 186 bales grey cotton drill, 105 cases grey cotton drill, 52 cases cotton Hosiery goods, 20 cases silk yarn, 125 cases glass bangles, 19 cases bobbins, 26 cases empty glass bottles, 12 cases glass beads, 10 cases Porcelain goods, 36 cases cottons, 100 cases white zinc powder, 12 cases whistles, 10 cases glass tubes, 6 cases shell and Pearl Buttons, 15 cases Provision, 61 Pkges Provision, 48 casks soy and miso, 80 tins paint, 10 bales sheeting,

From Kobe:—20 cases glass beads, 76 cases glass ware, 62 cases cotton Hosiery, 35 cases Celluloid goods, 57 cases Toys, 45 cases cotton flannels, 111 cases silk goods, 143 cases cotton Hosiery, 127 cases Celluloid Bangles, 76 cases Enamelled ware, 120 cases cotton Shirting, 15 bales cotton Shirting, 13 cases Porcelain ware, 13 cases Bamboo ware, 150 cases glass bangles, 30 cases umbrella ribs, 16 cases tin ware, 10 cases Japanese camphor, 10 cases Hard and wooden ware, 21 bales Hard and wooden ware, 260 cases Grey cotton, sheeting, 12 cases Grey cotton sheeting, 20 cases Red Manganese, 11 bales cotton yarn, 50 bags star aniseed, 419 bales grey cotton drill, 5 1 cases grey cotton drill, 12 cases lamps, 19 cases cotton goods, 451 pieces Lumber or Timber, 9 cases Needles, 330 pieces match wood, 10 cases buttons, 10 cases Imitation Pearl Beads, 6 cases shell ware,

From Yokohama:—300 drums sodium sulphide, 56 cases cotton shirting, 36 cases cotton crape, 73 cases silk goods, 5 cases peppermint crystal.

From Shanghai:—61 bales green beans, 450 bales tea, 295 H/Chests tea, 732 cases tea, 10 cases silk yarn, 326 cases ponyset silk piecegoods, 125 H/Chests, Green Tea, 462 bales Green Tea, 300 bales Cassia Lignea, 45 bales cotton sheeting, 191 bales raw silk.


"THE NATIONAL."

We challenge you to get a better shirt than the "National"

Which is a shirt that has been rightly installed.

The "Favourite" and made as it is from

Indian White Matte is a shirt

Par Excellence Rs. 3/- each: 34/- per doz.

and the "Brixworth"

The "Champion" Striped Shirts: Ideal in every respect; Rs. 2/4 each.

The "Perfection" is a shirt prepared from Superior Striped material Rs. 3/8 each.

THE PREMIER SWADESHI STORES OF INDIA.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone 25677.

ASOKA "Special" TUSSORE SUIT.
Strong and Durable
Rs. 12/8 (Coat & Pant)

BENARES SILK SUIT MOST POPULAR
Rs. 25/- (Coat & Pant)

"Mummy uses it
I uses it,
Every one uses it
Why don't you use
ASOKA'S WASH-EASY YELLOW BAR SOAP."
5/6 annas per bar.
3 bars for Re.1/-
4/12 per box of 15 bars.
9/8 per box of 30 bars.

"THE SURPRISE"

All Wool Rug. The Cheapest and Best Rug that money can buy.

Rs. 6-8:

Light Warm: Hardwearing:

## OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

closed:] New Year's Eve.
ay Winter Meeting, Fifth Day.
FRIDAY, January 1, 1926.
closed: New Year's Day
SATURDAY, January 2.
s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails ves at 1 p.m.
ay Winter Meeting, Sixth Day.
isior Theatre: 9-30 p.m. Frederic lpitt The Whimsical Wizard.
cipal Standing Committee 12-10 p.m. .)

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

ived from Moosaji Adamji, Contrac hendi Bazar, Bombay, a wall calendar 26.

### POSTAL NOTICE.

rscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis uth Africa per extra S. S. "Umsinga" hanushkodi and Colombo will be closed General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on ay the 2nd proximo.

### ENING OF V. B. L. EXHIBITION.

opening ceremony of the Viswa Bha uxmi Exhibition will be performed vening (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) by seph Baptista.

### F. WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ublic Meeting will be held at 5-30 p. to-morrow (Friday) at Nanji Ladha ces, King's Circle, Matunga, when Mr. n Joseph will address the audience on nsuing Municipal elections. All are ally invited to attend.

### FATAL JUMP OUT OF RAM CAR

ya Saheb Dinker Rada Hindu (55) going in a tram car on Tuesday after from Carnac Bunder to Wadi Bunder. n the car arrival at the Prince's Dock ried to jump out of the car which was otion and fell down on the road. The was stopped and the police were in ed who removed the injured man to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after ission. Death being due to concussion he brain.
t an inquest held by the Coroner the y returned a verdict of accidental death.

## GAKHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### ENTRIES FOR 1926.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will mmence on Saturday, 7th February, 26.
Entries close Saturday, 6th February, 926.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay ymkhana on Tuesday, 23rd February, 1926, 6-30 p.m. and all Teams are invited to nd a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga han Cup and the Runners-up the Smith hallenge Shield for one year in India. Gold and Silver Medals will be given to Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimize expense and de y to up-country Teams owing to prolonged ay in Bombay, while the earlier stages the Tournament are in progress, the first ound will be played off by Local Teams nly, all up country entries being treated as e in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possi e to the Honorary Secretary Aga Khan ockey Tournament, 1926.

## LIBERAL FEDERATION.

### GOVERNMENT'S PRETENCE ABOUT MILITARY TRAINI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At to-days sitting of the Liberal Federa n, resolutions were adopted which expres d great concern at the financial embar assment of the provincial governments hich had severely handicapped Ministers nd legislatures in developing the benefi al services and had contributed to the nsatisfactory working of the forms, and lso expressed disappointment the Se retary of State's decision to refer to the o-called scheme of Indianisation of eight nits in the army which was grossly ina dequate, and urged that Indians should be eligible for employment in all branches and ranks of the defensive organisations.

Dr. Paranjpye who moved the resolution n military training said that Government had made a pretence in regard the de mand for commissions for Indians in the rmy. He urged the training Indians for commissioned ranks in India and re ferring to the Skeen Committee said that on the conclusion of the labours of that Committee, there would be duplex com mittees 'ad infinitum'.

FOURTH EXTRA R.S.
Expert's ards
HAD
Hurchan, k
Karasidas, M
TICE. TREADY
A

## TO-DAY'S RACES.

### WINTER MEETING 5TH DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. 1-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOPEFUL | 1 |
| BUDDER | 2 |
| TIGER KING | 3 |

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. 2-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| FAISAL | 1 |
| JUSSOOR | 2 |
| NAYIM | 3 |

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile. 2-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| HURCHAN | 1 |
| KANZE | 2 |
| COLLINGWOOD | 3 |

THE BLANKNEY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs. 3-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| LILAVATI | 1 |
| THE FLIVER | 2 |
| LADY JUNIOR | 3 |

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. 3-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| BALLARD | 1 |
| HASHASH | 2 |
| SHAHIR | 3 |

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. 4-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| POET'S DREAM | 1 |
| EZE | 2 |
| RIVERINE | 3 |

THE WINDSOR PLATE. 4-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOE'S LUCK | 1 |
| CASTOR BRIDGE | 2 |
| BRASIDAS | 3 |

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 5-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| MARY LAND | 1 |
| GREEN ISLET | 2 |

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. 5-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| NASSIM | 1 |
| SOME SURPRISE | 2 |
| MAHMOOD | 3 |

### HORSES LEFT IN.

Thursday, 31st December, 1925.
(First race starts at 1-45 p.m.)

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance mile. Time 4-45 p.m.

My Lord 9/6; Joe's Luck 9/2; Castor Bridge 8/7; Wasp 8/5; Heron 7/11; Murmansk 7/10; Brasidas 7/10; Starboard 7/10; Krishnakumari 7/7.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Time 5-15 p.m.

Maryland 9/7, My Realm 8/13; Green Islet 7/12; Radha Piari 7/4; Jovial 7/2; Dickybird 6/9.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 4-15 p.m.

Riverine 9/4; Jovial 9/4; Love Glass 9/2; Pandemarten 9/2; Can Do 8/9; Dollarina 8/7; Eze 8/4, Poet's Dream 8/3; Longleat 8/2; Ulster Lad 7/7; Be Careful 7/2; Headstrong 7/0.

THE BLANKNEY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs. Time 3-15 p.m.

Riverine 9/5; The Fliver 9/4; Belle Syme 8/3; Crusoed Glass 9/1; Kilindini 8/8; Lady Junior 8/6; Perivale 8/3; Bridgman 7/13, Dilavati 7/13; Golden Hours 7/12; Shingled 7/10; Cronan 7/2; Polo King 7/0.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 5.45 p.m.

Dilawar 9/10; Some Surprise 9/5; Hatchita 8/13; Karikata 8/13; Hazal 8/8; Malikizaman 8/6; Costa Rica 8/0; Nassim 7/10; Hamiar 7/8; Hishan 7/8; Alcis 7/6; Mahmood 7/4; Triumph 7/0; Kadir Hajaz 6/10.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs. Time 3-45 p.m.

Sahoo 9/7; Hawam 9/4; Khataf 9/3; Trade Mark 8/11; Shahir 8/4; Ballard 8/0; Prince Royal 7/13; Zoolfakar 7/12; Mahir 7/10; Hashish 7/9; Zulu 7/6; Sinnan 7/5; Silver Cloud 7/1.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. Time 1-45 p.m.

Howdah 8/2; Victory 8/3; Wahab 8/8; Hopeful 8/3; Amara (late Wafi) 9/1; Rami 9/1; Beauty 7/8; Subai-ul-Khair 8/8; Tahseen Beg 8/3; British India 8/3; Roumania 8/10; Tiger King 8/3; Budder 8/3; Mahfouz 8/13; Bon Voyage 8/8; Vital 8/10; Rifle 8/8; Natak 8/3; Mostashar 8/10.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. Time 2-15 p.m.

Jussoor 8/6; Sallak 8/4; Cheque 8/12; Success (late Diwan) 7/12; Witness 8/6; Sutki Beg 7/13; Spring Rosolate Shahin 8/7; Silver Cup 8/6; Nayim 8/4; Mijrin 7/13; Midhat 8/6; Gazalan 8/6; Rehearsal 5/1; Annis 7/13; Jadran 8/13; Faisal 8/11; Najian 8/6; Goolfahab 8/6; Naddas 7/13; Nevermind 8/6.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile. Time 2-45 p.m.

Aftab 9/6; Raad 9/3; Huchan 9/1; Mooafak 8/10; Nashat Beg 8/8; Parrinshope 8/10; Arab Prince 8/10; Arabian Star 8/1; Solomon's Song 9/1; Goorjee 8/8; Black Magic 9/1; Collingwood 8/7; Watchmaker 8/10; Ferozeshah 8/8; Double Up 9/3; Woldon 8/10; Kowkab 9/9; Kanze 8/3.

The Right Hon. Hilton Young and Mrs. Hilton Young arrived to stay at Belvedere on Tuesday.

The Rt. Hon. George Lambert left Belvedere on Tuesday.

Calcutta, Dec. 30th.—Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

## MADRAS RACES.

### DAY OF SURPRISES.

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

A record gathering witnessed the second day Madras Meeting, which provided programme of eight events. It was a day for punters and afforded ample opportunity for gamble though quite a good number returned home with badly burnt fingers as the favourites in most cases were nowhere. Full fields and keen contest were the order of the day, which altogether provided some real sport. The day's business commenced with Apollo Plate which resulted in a huge upset, Grey Fox, with top weight and generally neglected, securing an easy win against the light-weighted and highly fancied Chanchoon and Harden. Willingdon Plate the longest event but the most coveted prize of the day, provided yet more startling upset in that well backed Mamluke which with heavier weight deprived Macdonald of Haji Sir Ismail Sait Cup on the opening day yielded to the latter almost at the last moment and became a bad fourth. Both Trades Cup and Regents Cup saw remarkable performances, the favourites in both cases snatching well deserved victory. Save R. James who mounted two winners the riding honours were evenly distributed.

The following were the results:—

THE APOLLO PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs which have not won a race valued Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1923.

His Highness Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREY FOX 9-0 W G Thompson ..... 1
Rajmohamed Vazir's CHANCHOON 8-1 J. Beasley ... 2
Mr. Eve's TANGO 8-3 R James ..... 3
Mr. Eve's FIVE STEP 8-8 ... 4

Also Ran:—Bruce ', Department 8-5, Emperor 8-5, Hardan 8-3 Huloob 8-2 Alibaba 8-1 Squker 8-1, Blackberry 7-7, Anwarchand 7-6.

Betting Threes against Bruce, Department Harden, Chanchoon and Anwarchand, fours Five Steps; fives Emperor, Huloob, Squaker sixes rest.

Won by two and half lengths short head, two lengths.

Time.—1 min. 24 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 281. Places Rs. 76, Rs. 37. and Rs. 78.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA COUNTRY-BRED PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Country-breds 3 years old only at the time of starting.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's SIBLE 8-10 A. Orme ..... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BULBERRY 8-10 G Burgess ..... 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's DRUMMER BOY 8-10, W H Jackson ..... 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVANTI 8-5 W G Thompson ... 4

Also Ran:—Ganesh 8-10, Painted Lady 8-11.

Betting: Four to six on Sible, fives against Painted Lady and Drummer Boy, sevens Shewanti, tens Ganesh.

Won by two and half lengths, three lengths, neck.

Time.—1 min 19 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 16, and Rs. 26.

THE TRADES CUP. Distance about 1 mile.

Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by the members of the Madras Trades Association and Rs. 8,000 from the fund. Cup and Rs. 5,000 to winner, second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1000. Highweight handicap for horses in classes third and fourth, three, four and five years old at the time of starting.

Messrs. W S J Willson and M. Dowson's. BATTLE CALL 7-13 J. Harrison ... 1
E H Gregory's PLATINUM 8-9 R James 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's LEMBAS 8-13 W H Jackson ..... 3
J. J. Murphy's BRAVE QUEEN 8-2, A. Orme ..... 4

Also Ran:—Toss Up 9-13, Martenora 9-10 French Furze 9-6, Melleray's Joy 8-7, George's Bird 8-1, Mademoiselle vite 7-8.

Betting: Twos Battle Call, threes Brave Queen, fours Platinum, Mademoiselle vite, sixes French Furze, George's Bird eights Toss Up; tens Lembas, Melleray's Joy, Martenora.

Won by one and quarter lengths, one and a quarter, one and a half.

Time.—1 min. 44 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 31 and Rs. 53.

HER HIGHNESS TRAVANCORE MAHARANI REGENT CUP. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Cup valued Rs. 500 and Rs. 8,000 from the Fund. Cup and Rs. 5,000 for winner Rs. 2,000 to second, Rs. 1,000 to third. Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sir Darcy Lindsay's WOKINGHAM 8-11 R. James ..... 1
Messrs. W S J Willson and M Dowson's PRINCESS JABBY 8-1 J Harding ... 2
Rajah of Bobbilli's HAPPY PRINCESS II 8-3, J Beasley ..... 3
G H Essaji's ISLAND LORD 8-9 B. Easton ..... 4

Also Ran:—Fortune's Favourite 9-4, Sunny Lady 9-3, Bonnie Flora 8-12, The Toddler 8-9, Heatwave 8-7 Neaptide 7-13, Radian 7-9, Gallopeur Olivier 7-5 Turbulence 7-4, Warsiaclim 7-8.

Betting: Threes against Sunny Lady, Workingham, fours Happy Princess II, Radian sixes Island Lord, Turbulence, tens Princess Jabby, Neaptide, Walhachin twelve Fortune's Favourite, The Toddler, Gallopeur Oliver and Heatwave.

Won by three-quarter length, one length, two lengths.

Time.—1 min. 17 secs.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance about 1 3/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 8-500; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,500. Handicap for Arabs in Class II. W. I. T. C. A. A.

Makanji's MACDONALD 7-10 G Burgess 1
Mr Eve's BATTLE EVE 7-8 J Harding 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LAXMI PRASAD II. 7-7 W G Thompson ..... 3

Messrs. G H Esaji and W. Bird's MAMELUKE 7-6 R James ..... 4

Also Ran:—Zohal 9-6, Lokhman 8-9, Zuggar 8-8, Guinea 8-4, Detective 7-12, Somecamp 7-10, Kletitor 7-5 Sicandar 7-3, Karkadan 7-4.

Betting: 3 to 2 Guinea, threes Lookhman, Mamelukе, Laxmi Prasad II, fives Kletitor; eights Detective Macdonald, tens Zohal, Battle Eve, twelves rest.

Won by half length, two lengths.

Time.—3 mins. 21 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 27, Rs 53 and Rs. 39.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under.

M. Ryan's LAST CALL W F McPherson 1
Mr. Eve's CLOG DANCE 7-6 M Hoyt ... 2
Ebrahim Deeb's SAWI 8-13 B Easton ..... 3
M A Hazamy's SEA SPRAY 8-5 F. W. Northmore ..... 4

Also Ran:—Ahyid 9/1, Muzyed 8/6, Musal 8-6, Dhareen 8-7, Panama 8-4 Mabdir 8-2 Meazer 8-2, Electric Power 7-12, Amrun 7-11 Yakoot 7-8.

Betting: Twos Sea Spray, three Sawi, fives Last Call, Mabdir, sixes Musal, Panama, sevens Ahyid Electric Power; Yakoot eight Dhareen, tens Muzyed, Amrin, Clog Dance.

Won by neck, two and half lengths, one length.

Time.—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 27, Rs 26 and Rs. 25.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA GRIFFIN PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200 for Griffin's imported under the Madras Griffin Scheme 1925/26.

H E P Hearson's LADY MARIGOLD 8-5 R James ..... 1
J J Murphy's DARA'S GIFT 8-5 M Hoyt 4
Captain Sir Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE 8-5 D Crawford ..... 3
J J Murphy's DARA GIFT 8-5 M Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Gravity 8-5, Brandonia 8-5, Stansted 8-5, Peg Anthony 8-5, Santarg 8-5, Primer 8-5. Hot and Cold 8-7 Mint Hill 8-5; Littledon 8-5.

Betting: Threes Peg Anthony, fours Primer, Santarg, sixes Dara's Gift, Little Dan tens rest.

Won by three and half lengths one and quarters lengths, two lengths.

Time.—1min 5 2/5 secs.

Totes paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 51 and Rs. 83.

THE COLOMBO PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs other than those in Class II. W I. T C.

G H Essaji's ZIAB 8-7 B Easton ..... 1
S R A Wahab's NAWAF 7-10 S J Meekings ..... 2
Santidas Askuran's SUNLIKE 7-8 Burgess 3
Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW 8-1 J. Beasley ..... 4

Also Ran:—Kapurthala 9-6, Maxim 8-12 Aga 8-7, Telegraph 8-4, Some Beauty 8-1, Knight Bachelor 7-12, Roomali 7-12; Dileyan 7-3; Markhor 7-4, Henry 7-0.

Betting: Two against Nawab, fours Ziab, Telegraph, sixes Some Beauty, Sunlike tens Roomali, Dileyan, fifteens rest.

Won by one and quarter lengths; one length, one and quarter lengths.

Time.—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 10 and Rs. 47.—A. P.

## LAHORE RACES.

### COMPLETE OUTSIDERS' DAY.

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

To-day for the third and most important day of the Lahore X'mas race meeting a very large gathering of spectators was present, including H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey. Out of the six events on the card the day started with an upset in Lahore Cesareitch where Buff Mail, a rank outsider, won out of a close finish. The important event, Governor's Cup, run over a mile for country breds produced a field of 12 starters and Perception was installed as hot favourite Re-election next in demand won frm Perception. Loving Cup was spotted out as a likely winner by Punters for Lahore Produce Stackes but an outsider Free Shot, led all the way, beaten at the post by Perambulator another outsider who paid the highest dividend, Rs. 137 on a five rupee ticket of the day. Perambulator who ran in a terms race on the first day had made no impression. To-day was a complete outsider's day and punters lost heavily. The following were the results:—

LAHORE CESAREWITCH:—Rs. 1500 to winner, Rs. 450 to second, Rs. 250 to third. Highweight handicap for horses in class 4. Dist round the course.

Maj. Vanrenen's BUFF MAIL 8/1, Fownes ..... 1
Seth Khubchand's SAGE 9/2, Fynn ..... 2
Lt. Col. Beauman's CYANITE 7/12, Balfour ..... 3
Dee's TIN WHISTLE 9/12, Capt. Bernard ..... 4

Only four ran. Betting six to four against Sage, Cyanite, fours Tin Whistle, seven Buff Mail.

Won by neck, 3/4 length, 10 lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 9 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 for places.

NEW YEAR PLATE:—Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap hurdle race for horses. Dist. 2 miles over 10 flights.

Talbot's GLAXO 11/10 Lt. Jerrom ..... 1
Capt. George's KNACKY FOX 11/10 Capt Trink ..... 2
Donehy's MERCURY 11/2 Maj. Misa ..... 3
Maj Misa's LADDIESTON 11/2, Capt. Creach ..... 4

Also ran: Darknight 16/5, (carried 108). The Air Cushion 9/8 (carried 9/10 bolted away and did not take part in the race. Radiograph 9/3.

Betting: Six to four against Knacky Fox, threes Glaxo, fours Mercury, sixes the Air Cushion, ten the rest.

Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 56 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 7 for places.

BAGHDAD PLATE:—Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 250 to third. High weight handicap for Arab ponies. Dist. 6½ furlongs.

Capt. Teague and Fairley's ARABIAN KNIGHT 9/7 Balfour ..... 1*
Capt. Dougl[illegible] RED DOG 8/5, Fownes ... 1
Capt. Bailey's KOHINOOR 9/6, Boxburgh 3
Col. Tandy's NAZAR 8/8, Capt. Bernard ..... 4

Also ran: Grey Wolf 9/12 Young Tara 9/11 Shemal 9/10, Burra Slam 9/7, Cock Robin 9/5, Malaar 8/12, Rector 11 Coronation 8/0.

Bettings: Even Nectar threes, Arabian Knight, sixes Kohinoor, eights Red Dog, ten the rest.

Winners won from third by 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 25 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 85 on Red Dog, Rs. 13 on Arabian Knight for win, Rs. 39 on Red Dog, Rs. 10 on Arabian Knight, Rs. 25 on Kohinoor for places.

*Deadheated.

GOVERNORS CUP:—Cup value Rs. 250 presented by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab and Rs. 1,300 to winner, Rs. 600 to second, Rs. 400 to third. High weight handicap for CB horses 3 years old and upwards other than in class 3 or above. Dist. 1 mile.

Lt. Col. Steel's REFLECTION 8/6 Aldridge ..... 1
Nawab of Mamdot's O K 7/0, Ramchandra ..... 2
Capt. Marshall's T. HERESA 7/0 (carried 75) Balfour ..... 3
Capt. Carpentier's GLENDER 7/12, Tyman ..... 4

Also ran. The Knut 10/5, Perception Come On 9/2. Cultivator 84, Shirini 7/3, Rambler 97, Royal Gift 75 (carried 79), Succulent 73.

Bettings: Evens Perception, twos against Reflection, fives Glender, The Knut, sixes Theresa, tens O K, the rest.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1¼ lengths.

Time: 1 minute 46 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 20 on win, Rs. 9, Rs. 22 Rs. 14 for places.

LAHORE PRODUCE STAKES:—Cup value Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, Rs. 250 to third. High weight handicap for 3, 4, 5 years old C B colts and fillies. Dist. 7 furlongs.

Capt. Ocarroll's PERAMBULATOR 70, Taymon ..... 1
Maj. Genl. Sir Louis Vaughan's FREE SHOT 73, Balfour ..... 2
Maj. Vanrenen's LOVING CUP 80, Flynn ..... 3
Rosseo's ROMANCE 8-11. Capt Bernard 4

Also ran: Black Mist 7-13, Claymore II 7, Marshee 7, Rale 7, Jean 7.

Betting: Five to four on Loving Cup, twos against Romance, Fives Free Shot, Claymore 11, Fives Perambulator, tens rest.

Won by neck, 1 length, head.

Time: 1 minute 52 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 137 Fox win, Rs. 34, Rs 10, Rs. 7 for places

ECLIPSE STAKES:—Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. High weight handicap for ponies. Dist. 1¼ miles.

Maj. Thynesxa's BA MWTING 10-10, Aldridge ..... 1
Capt. Teague A. Fairley's LA MIENNE 10-11, Bond ..... 2
Maj. Exham's BRENOCK 9-4, Capt. Bernard ..... 3
Maj Rennie's WHITE HEATHER 7.3, Fownes ..... 4

Also ran: Irish Love 9-1, Popinjay 7-4, Chance 7, (car. 7-4.

Betting: Seven to four against Irish Love, twos La Mienne, Chance, sixes Brenock, Ba Myaing eights rest.

Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, neck.

Time: 2 minutes 15 3/15 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 32), for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 for places.

## SAMALDAS COLLEGE ANNUAL GATHERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 26.

As usual, the Samaldas College annual gathering was celebrated this year on the 23rd and 24th instant at Bhavnagar with great enthusiasm among the staff and the past and present students of the College. The athletic sports held on the morning of the 23rd instant was a very lively affair, especially the tug-of-war, when the present students proved more than a match for the staff and the past students of the College. In the evening Principal T. K. Shahani gave his annual address, under the presidency of Sir P. Pattani, wherein he surveyed the work of the last year and paid a tribute to the staff and to the students who successfully managed their own internal affairs and who thus gave promise of holding responsible offices in the State in times to come. Mr. C. N. Pandya of Bombay spoke about the pressing need of a separate Gujarat University. The President promised his warm support to the movement, if the donors had their proper voice in its management and if the Gujarati language were to be a medium of instruction to as high a standard as possible. After prize-distribution and partaking of light refreshments, the guests of the evening departed.

On the 24th, in the presence of many visitors, tennis tournament events were played between the staff and the students. Then followed remarkable feats of mimicry by a past student of the College, Mr. Hiralal Shah, now known as "the Charlie Chaplin of Gujarat." In the evening, when Sir Prabhashanker graced the occasion, the programme, which included a Gujarati play, "The Suspicious Heart", by Mr. R. V. Desai of Baroda, proved a success. Prizes worth Rs. 170 were announced on the spot. Sir Prabhashanker himself topping the list with a handsome donation of Rs. 50.

## NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.
30th December, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 2 08 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 2020 |
| Difference | +12 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 1965 |
| Difference | —43 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
30th December, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.93 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.01 |
| Difference | +8 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.07 |
| Difference | +14 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewri Closing Rate | 365-8-0 |
| Khandi Closing Rate | 366 8-0 |

## FUTURE OF AVIATION.

### CONNECTING EAST WITH WEST.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Civil Aviation has got over its teething troubles in a manner conferring great hope for the future, said Sir Eric Geddes, presiding at the annual meeting of the Imperial Airways Ltd. He traced the steady growth of mail and goods services in addition to the passengers who were steadily acquiring the habit of travelling by air and pointed out that though the concern had hitherto concentrated on Europe most of the principal towns were now regularly linked up and they were looking further afield in the near future. The first aeroplane to leave Cairo for India would be not later than the beginning of 1927 and thereafter progress would be made further towards the East based on experience gained from the new desert route. He hoped that a fast connection mainly by air between Basle and Cairo might be possible thus enormously increasing saving in time between London and Karachi.

He added that if on the Cairo-Karachi route the company could prove its reliability and punctuality, as it believed it could, possibilities of opening for civil aviation would indeed be great and the extension to Calcutta and Bombay would be justified based on saving in time alone. "In years to come we may fly regularly to Rangoon and Singapore and even beyond."—Reuter.

[The following table shows the hoped for reduction in time for mail and passengers travlling by airship

England to India, via Egypt (allowing two halts of half a day each) four days and a half instead of 14 days (present mail).

England to South Africa, via Egypt (allowing two halts of half a day each) six days instead of 17 to 19 days (present mail).

England to Australia, via South Africa (allowing three halts of half a day each) 10 days instead of 25 days for mail and about five weeks for steamer passage.]

## LEAGUE PROPAGANDA.

### DR. PILLAI IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Pillai, the Indian member of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva has arrived here and will shortly be going to Delhi to consult the Government of India on League matters. The purpose of Dr. Pillai's mission in India is to interest the Indian public in the valuable work being done at and through Geneva and to start League of Nations Societies here in the same manner as in the other great countries of the world. His programme in India, when definitely settled, will be announced in the papers and he will be glad to see persons who are interested in any of the various aspects of the work turned out by the League. Letters may be addressed to care of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Corporation, Bombay.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

### DEMANDED BY CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At to-days sitting of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians resolutions were passed instructing the All-India Council to investigate the disabilities of Indian Christians, asking Government to appoint a Royal Commission on reforms and demanding immediate provincial autonomy and intriduction of responsibility in the Central Governments.

The Conference also strongly protested against the Asiatic Bill—A. P.

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By

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

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You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

*SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.*

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

*THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925.*


## WRONG PERSPECTIVE.

We must admit without qualification that Mr. N. C. Kelkar made a fighting speech as president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Cawnpore, but it is difficult to criticise a statement expressed so well in terms of plausible cogency. A hot refutation is likely to be misunderstood and, what is worse, misrepresented, and it is our purpose to point out some of the weak joints of his alarmist argument. Left to himself Mr. Kelkar says he would have refrained from communal propaganda. While he was testifying to his impartial spirit, many of the Muslims who had met at Aligarh were discussing the possibilities of superseding sectional objects by national aims. Read in parallel columns, the differences cause a deep impression on those who fear that religious faiths are being exploited to sterilise the unity of practical, secular interests. Politics are in a way part of religious conduct, but the fulfilment of the soul, whether under Hinduism or Islam, is impossible without freedom. Domination is the anithesis of self-expression and all exultations short of it is idle piety. Most Christian missionaries out in India seem to think that the full stature of manhood may be attained by their converts through ceremonial rites and foreign-made law; but it is a stupid illusion because the type fostered under the rule of subjection must necessarily be stunted and mildewed, albeit conveniently harmless. In the same way, neither the Muslim nor the Hindu is going to obtain the prospect of full religious manhood until he is in every sense independent and progressive. To the Europeans, intoxicated with self-righteousness, the idea may look fantastic, but it is a stern fact that for the evolution of a good Hindu or of a good Mussulman there should be an end of the feeling of subjection; for religion is a thing of soul-culture, not external rituals. That is why Deshbandhu Das, who was no vulgar politician, chafed against foreign rule as the supreme enchainment of the soul.

We regret that Mr. N. C. Kelkar failed to take as high a view and regard political emancipation as so much of first aid to the bruised sense of religion professed by Muslims and Hindu alike. A man is religious and God-linked, in the totality of his evolved virtues, and those who deem the handicap of subjection immaterial know nothing of the scope of man's perfectibility. In this vital aspect the people who met at Adyar were ahead of religious factionists, because they regarded the freedom of the Indian as the essential preliminary to the elevation of types and the betterment of human brotherhood. For similar reasons, it is not fair to the Indian Christians to reduce their repudiation of communal privilege to the level of expediency. We think it is worthy of emulation by all others in the spirit of trust animating their foresight. Mr. Kelkar, however, disposes of it in a style of levity that must be distressing to Indian Christians. We are with him if the aim is to still the apprehensions of minority-communities in the country, but to-day we have to take account of facts. He seems to take credit that Hindus do not want communal representation, but being in a majority, the repudiation of the principle is as easy as falling of a log, to the most aggrandising Sangathanist. Is it very much unlike the spirit of the European civilian entrenched in racial continuity, deploring racial antagonism when the Indian claims his place in the sun? Mr. Kelkar's counter-question is a dialectical futility that takes no account of the natural apprehension of a backward community. Nor is he right in thinking that the extra-territorial instinct of the Mussulman is at the root of the demand for special protection. Sir Syed Ahmed was no dreamer of dominion from Angora to Sahranpur, but realising the backwardness of his community he stood against the peril of being over-whelmed by Hindus who were educationally more proficient. The sufficiency of education is now killed by unemployment. The Hindus must dwell less upon the imaginary lust of Kemal Pasha and Afghanistan to repeat the conquest of Alexander and Tamerlane. The days of dramatic invasion are over; the fear is at any rate inapposite when we think of shaking off the sinking incubus of possession through armed occupation. Asiatic neighbours have all told us in the last two years that the best contribution India could make is to obtain her freedom and those who have their spear at so-called pan-Islamism will do well to remember that Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan are not contemplating any sangathan for world-dominion, preoccupied since they are with the secular organisation of their nations. To welcome their success or to follow their trials with sympathy is not to establish obsolete notions, but Hindus like Mr. Kelkar exaggerate fads to the detriment of true perspective.

Mr. Kelkar claims the liberty of proselytisation by Hindus. Who denies them the privilege? They are welcome to have as many facilities as Christian missionaries, but in the pursuit of converts we would like, for the sake of purity and peace, to have a system of civil registration. The trouble now is that when a man becomes a Christian or a Muslim, they say that it is all due to the seduction and bribery of his supposed captor. Mr. Kelkar asks: "Why should it be the responsibility of the Hindu alone to do nothing that would have even the most distant effect of disturbing the present complacent mood of Christians and Mahomedans who have been furiously nibbling not only at the fringe of Hinduism but daringly attacking at times even its heart and core?" There could be no attack at heart and core without the vulnerability of evil custom, like untouchability, which is opposed by Christianity and Islam. Mr. Kelkar does not say any chastening word of rebuke to Hindus, while the unstable ingredients of Hindu society invite the standing offer of brotherhood. The Hindu Sabha movement ought to be an agency of social reform, not communal belligerancy. There is one significant remark of Mr. Kelkar that should appeal to all thoughtful nationalists like the critics at Aligarh who said in Monday's debate that false education was at the root of dissension. Education has been shaped by the bureaucracy. Mr. Kelkar points out that it is the educated Hindu and the educated Muslim who are the most cantankerous. That is dreadfully true. In the village-backwaters of Behar and the United Provinces, Hindus and Muslims live at peace. They even mutually celebrate their different feasts until the city-bred communalist sets them by the ears. The evil lies in the spurious system of education that seduces youth from knowledge of present-day tyranny to the contemplation of past discord, to the moral of Panipat, to the antagonism of Shivaji and Aurangzebe. The next generation requires better education, and let us all recognise it. One point more. Mr. Kelkar says that communal settlements must not be provincially arranged but should be made the staple of All-India dispute. Is that necessarily correct, if there are provinces prepared to obtain internal peace? While we ought to secularise politics in order to get rid of the irreligion contained in denominational creeds, is it wise to discount local treaties wherever possible? The trouble in India is, unfortunately, the existence of too much religion and too little godliness.

## INDIANS NOT WANTED.

A Reuter's cable has informed us that "almost the universal opinion is voiced in a very vehement leader by the "Cape Times" on the agitation in India against South Africa." If the views expressed vehemently by the "Cape Times" do, indeed, represent almost the universal opinion in South Africa, the Whites must stand condemned as lacking in common sense as well as a sense of humanity and fair-play. The journal declares that "Dr. Abdur Rahaman should not be taken seriously in India and the White people in South Africa should not attach undue importance to the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore." The impartial manner in which the journal disposes of both Dr. Abdur Rahaman and the Congress is deliciously stupid. If the views of Dr. Abdur Rahaman and the Congress—and it is gross misrepresentation to describe their demand for the redress of the wrongs done to Indians as agitation directed against South Africa—are so unworthy of notice, why should the "Cape Times" feel compelled by them to indulge in a characteristic explosion of ridiculous vehemence? The explanation is obvious. The "Cape Times" knows that the Areas Reservation Bill is the culmination of White iniquity and though the South Africans are determined to proceed with it with the brute strength which power gives they are not quite happy over the exposure of their outrage on humanity and justice and, like all conscienceless perpetrators of wrong-doing, are, therefore, making frantic efforts to cover their misdeeds under the pose of injured innocence. Thus the "Cape Times" has the temerity to say that "the fuss that is being made in India over the Areas Reservation Bill is unreasonable and it is largely artificial." Unfortunately, for the "Cape Times," the Whites in Africa as well as Dr. Malan, the Minister responsible for the Bill, have made no secret about the real aims of the Bill.

Towards the end of last month Pietermaritzburg gave a lead to the rest of South Africa by holding a public meeting and passing a resolution which demanded not merely that the Bill should be passed at once but also that it should be strengthened in order "that adequate protection may be afforded to Europeans against the evils and injustice accompanying Asiatic penetration of European areas." One of the speakers was brutally frank regarding the character of "the adequate protection" for Europeans. "There were also", he said, "other places to which they (the Indians) could go besides India. In British Guiana and in Fiji places they would be welcomed; in both places they would be given the franchise, and in the former Colony grants of land were made to Indians." In other words, Indians are not wanted in South Africa because, according to Dr. Malan, they are "aliens" even though a large majority of them are colonial born and therefore as much entitled to remain in South Africa as he. As "aliens" they are to be hounded out of a country in which they were born and in which they live, but as it is not possible to deport them all, Dr. Malan and his fellow-Whites have proposed an effective legislative weapon, which is a refinement of inhumanity and treachery, for the purpose. Indians are to be segregated, virtually deprived of their trade and their position made so humiliating and impossible as to leave no alternative to them than a death-struggle for their rights or voluntary departure from the country. A Bill, which sanctions residential and trading segregation, is obviously a legislation based upon racial or colour distinctions against which the door was intended to be closed for all time under the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement. And yet Dr. Malan and his supporters have the temerity to contend that his Bill does not involve a violation of that Agreement. The "Cape Times," for instance, considers it "an insult to accuse South Africa of deliberate breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement and to suggest arbitration on the point of the allegation already investigated and publicly refuted." If the Bill is, indeed, no breach of the Agreement, why do they fight shy of arbitration? Conscience does, indeed, make cowards of us all.

## Notes of the Day.

### Gandhi and Tagore.

"Two persons of this country who loom large in America's eyes are Tagore and Gandhi." With these words did Dr. Jafferson, the eminent divine of America, greet India as he stepped on her soil. He only repeated what is by now a familiar truth, as cordially acknowledged by Germany and several other countries in the West and in the East. This is no wonder. They both embody the genius of India and may be likened to two lovely stars, harbingers of a new day for the world. Each has given his message to the world. The world has listened in delight, and the spirit has responded, but the flesh is to too weak to follow. The stirring of the world's conscience, however, is no mean achievement. Addressing the Congress the other day, Prof. Holmes, another visitor to India from beyond the seas, said he would claim Gandhi for the world. The claim is legitimate, for Gandhiji has that true touch of nature in him that makes the whole world kin. Tagore expounds, in his greatest works, Sadhana in particular, the great principle of Universal Brotherhood of man, bird and beast, that he finds in the Upanishads. Gandhi, who is living that principle in the least detail of his life, is also fighting with all his might and main for the rightful inclusion of his country in the Brotherhood of nations. Would that England and India could see.

### False Education.

When fifty years ago Sir Syed Ahmed started the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, he met with numerous difficulties, not the least of which proceeded from his community which looked askance at western education. In fifty years' time the College has developed into a University of which any community may well be proud. This excusable pride was the key-note of the speeches delivered yesterday at the jubilee celebration. For all the good that Aligarh has done, the credit mainly goes to its illustrious and far-seeing founder who realised that education was the root-problem that Indians had to face and who resolutely set himself to solve it in so far as it affected his own co-religionists who had lagged behind their Hindu brethren in most spheres of national life because of their apathy, if not hostility, towards education. The root-problem of education has not yet been solved by India whose salvation, Sir Abdur Rahim rightly insists, lies still in education alone. Past achievements in the field of education have been considerable, but they have barely touched the fringe of the problem. In Aligarh, for instance, no beginning worth the name has yet been made for the provision of technical education and the all-important problem of the education of girls has practically been neglected.

### False Education.

Again, if denominational universities are to remain part of our educational edifice, it is time a radical change was introduced in the system of education imparted by them to subserve truly national ends. In the course of his address to the Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. N. C. Kelkar expressed surprise that the advance of education has, instead of ameliorating the bitterness of communal strife, apparently served only to furnish more abiding reasons for the continuance of its intensity than the unaided religious sentiment of the followers of the digerent religions in India. This unfortunate result is mainly due to the fact that the education which our officialised universities—and Aligarh and Benares are not much less officialised bodies—impart, is a most defective one in that, whatever other ends it may serve, it does not serve national ends. The existing system of university education is based on the minimum recognition of the common national needs of the various communities—with the not surprising result that the average educated Indian, however well-informed he may be according to western needs, has but an imperfection notion of Indian history and Indian culture. If he is a Hindu, he knows little of Hindu religion and culture and less of Muslim religion and culture—and so also with the Muslim. And little learning is a dangerous thing. To vary Kipling's question, what do they know of India who only Hinduism or Islam know? The product of our officialised universities is, indeed, a most marvellous creature. Education makes him a stranger in his own country, at once deprived of the benefit of the glorious heritage of two of the world's richest cultures and divorced from the living tradition of the vast majority of his own countrymen. The wonder is that, despite this immense handicap which students in no other country in the world have to face, our educated classes have been able to keep the flag of nationalism afloat as they have done.

### The Poet as Philosopher.

It was easy for the Poet to fill the role of the philosopher as President of the All-India Phiosophical Congress; for, as he himself said, "in India all the 'Vidyas'—physics as well as philosophy—live in a joint family." Lord Lytton stated the same truth in his opening speech when he said that "poets and philosophers have this in common that they are both seekers after joy" and that in India religion and philosophy "mingle with one another and religious aspiration becomes a penetration into the inmost secrets of being." As a striking illustration of this blending of religion, philosophy and poetry, Dr. Tagore referred to the great national epic of India, the Mahabharata. He regarded it as "unique in world literature not only because of the marvellous variety of human characters, discussed in its pages in all variety of psychological circumstances, but because of the case with which it carries in its comprehensive caricousness all kinds of speculation about ethics, politics and philosophy of life." If we could imagine millions of people in India reading, reciting, or listening to the noble verses of this epic or of the Ramayan or the simple songs of our many saints, we could realise, says the poet, "how philosophy has permeated the life of the people in India, how it has sunk deep into the unconscious mind of the country." All this is due to "the wonderful system of mass education which has prevailed for ages in India, and which to-day is in danger of being extinct." As types of agencies for distributing our intellectual heritage the poet mentions operas based upon legendary poems, recitations and story-telling by trained men, and mendicant singers with their inexhaustible lyrical lore. By these means "profound speculations contain in the systems of Sankhya, Vedanta and Yoga are transformed into the living interest of the people's literature, brought to the door of those who can never have the leisure and training to pursue the thoughts to their fountain heads." The danger that the poet perceives of such agencies being extinct is real; and lovers of national education should do everything in their power to revive the invaluable and popular institutions which will retain their utility even when self education is made universal.

### Blind Relief in Ind

The cry of the hdess blind seldom reaches the ear of the public and they have to hide themselves as an eye surgeon said, in obscurity "like maimed animals waiting only for their releaby death." The totally blind in Indiare said to be no less than 1,500,000; but here are only 18 institutions teaching for 500 blind children some especial occasion. The Blind Relief Association of Bomy, which was started six years ago, has been doing some good work in preventing and curing blindness and improving the condition of the totally Blind. Recently the Association started a home called the "Happy Home for the Blind". The object of this home is to pick up blind children from the streets, feed and clothe them till they are for regular instruction in a school for the blind, and also to help trained students get professional work. It is thus a bridge between the streets and the school on one hand and between the school and professional life on the other. The Home has undertaken a scheme to co-ordinate all individual and spasmodic efforts made in India for our blind, and to start new relief agencies at various places in the country. It is an ambitious task, indeed, but if the scheme brings into existence a thoroughly representative organisation, sympathy and co-operation must follow. The Home has resolved to celebrate annually and throughout India "All India Day for Our Blind" on January 24th to arrest the attention of the public on the great and urgent need for blind relief in India. We wish the Home every success.

### "Nabha House."

The Maharaja of Nabha who has "voluntarily" vacated the *gadi* writes from Dehra Du—

Sir,—Refer the 'Akali' page 5 dated the 23rd instant regarding the news of sale of "Jail House" by auction at Lahore by (Mr Cook) the State Engineer, and intended and probable purchase by Na Ahalkars (Officials).

I wonder if they (i.e. Nabha Ahalkars etc.) also not try to secure even the throne of Nabha for the prince and chief among them viz., (Gurdial) the present Acting Administrator of Nabha and the father-in-law of Patiala *as a reward for distinguished services rendered?*

I think it not be difficult to achieve this object of the present condition and circumstances even the people of Nabha will, I did think. [illegible] tion left to [illegible] but to [illegible] their new rulers and meeting [illegible] in the case [illegible] Khan

# QUEENLY PRESIDENT.

## GRATEFUL TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

## "TRULY MEMORABLE SESSION."

### MOTILALJI SATISFIED WITH CAWNPORE.

Before leaving Cawnpore for Allahabad, Pandit Motilal supplied the following statement to the Associated Press of India giving his impression of the Congress.

"I am thoroughly satisfied with the Cawnpore Congress. It has been a splendid success all round. The decisive victory of the Swaraj Party over all other political parties put together has fully established its claim to speak for the people of India. I have never had any doubt about it but was agreeably surprised to see a veritable forest of hands rising in support of my resolution as against a dozen or two in favour of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's amendment. Never to my knowledge has so keenly contested a resolution been carried with such a sweeping majority in any representative Assembly in the world.

BRILLIANT ADDRESSES.

But the chief feature of the session was its lady President. The brilliant inaugural and closing addresses she delivered, will receive their meed of praise from all parts of the world. But it was given only to those who were present to witness the unique combination of grace and dignity of the Queen. With firmness and tact of a general, she held the audience spell-bound. When she spoke she commanded the men and they felt very small. She commanded women and they felt very great. She made the Cawnpore session truly memorable.

But no human undertaking, however successful, passes off without leaving some regret behind. The Swaraj Party has in the hour of its victory suffered heavily by the loss of three of its stalwarts, Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar and Munje. It is a sore point and I don't wish to say anything on its merits but I take this opportunity to express my sincere sorrow at having to part with old and respected colleagues and hope and trust that we have parted only to unite again in common service of the Motherland.

## TILAK NAGAR DESERTED.

### TREMENDOUS WORK BY TELEGRAPH STAFF.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 30.

Tilaknagar is putting on a deserted appearance and by this evening it will be practically empty. The Congress week has proved the most strenuous for the telegraph authorities many gathered from the fact that from 23rd to 29th instant (both days inclusive) no less than 263,000 words were transmitted by Cawnpore Telegraph officials to various newspapers. The highest record during the session was on the opening day of the Congress on 26th when roughly 60,000 words were transmitted. These figures show how tremendous a strain the telegraph staff had to put up with. Cawnpore staff had been considerably strengthened by draftsmen telegraphists from outside and a special superintendent to look after the Press matter was appointed. The Telegraph authorities and staff have deserved thanks of the Press for their wholehearted co-operation in dealing with the extraordinary rush.

## RANGOON PRESS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

Commenting on Mrs. Naidu's presidential address at Cawnpore the "Rangoon Mail" says:—"It is an exquisitely beautiful literary effort of unsurpassing ability and Mrs. Naidu has sent a clear cut and practical message of action to the rank and file urging them on to the fighting line along a definite policy."

The "Rangoon Daily News" says:—That it is a literary master-piece goes without saying, but as a political document we must confess that it does not quite come up to popular expectations.—A. P.

## PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

### INDIAN PAVILION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Plans are being rapidly completed for the Indian representation at the sesqui centennial exposition at Philadelphia for which an area of 132,000 square feet has been allotted. The pavilion which covers an area of 52,000 sq. feet will have a handsome facade reminiscent of the best type of Moghul architecture with stall space for exhibitors of 20,000 sq. feet half of which has been provisionally booked. The stall rents have been fixed at two pounds sterling per square foot which cover the cost of the erection of the pavilion and overhead charges. The features will include the tourist section, an Indian restaurant and theatre in which Indian conjurors, acrobats and Burmese dancers will give displays.—Reuter.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

### ARRESTS IN COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.

Colombo Customs Officers effected capture of 539 pounds of opium and four pounds of "ganja" on board an Indian schooner outside the harbour. The crews were arrested and the vessel was brought into the harbour. Strong endeavour is being made to check extensive smuggling of opium from India. Other captures are expected.—A. P.

## CABLE ITEMS

...o.—Alan Cobham has arrived at Ma... on the 29th.—Reuter.

...ield.—A match between South Aus... and New Zealand ... in a draw: ...Australia 351. (A. ...ichardson 77, ...r, eighteen year old ...niversity player ...93 for 5 and de... (A. Rich... ...01). New Zealand ... (Lowry 123, ...rdson 4 for 41). ... Zealand ... ...d innings made ... 7.—Reuter.

## REVENGE FOR FATHER'S DEATH.

### "LITTLE HSU" MURDERED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Peking.—Hsushucheng, known as "Little Hsu" was assassinated with a bomb at Langchang last night. Hsu was an ardent supporter of President Tsaochijui and had just concluded his European mission. The assassin is reported to be Luchengwu, son of General Luchienchang, whom Hsu shot dead with a revolver at Tientsin in 1918 after inviting him to a banquet. Luchengwu who is also a cousin of Fengyuhsiang has issued a circular declaring that the motive for murder was revenge for his father's death.—Reuter.

## AMERICA AND DISARMAMENT

### PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATORY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Washington.—President Coolidge's conversations with various members of the Congress has shown a practically unanimously favourable attitude towards American participation in Geneva Preparatory Commission on disarmament. No objections were made to voting the necessary appropriations. Three experts have been invited to become American delegates.—Reuter.

## DISGRACE TO HINDUSTAN

### UNTOUCHABILITY MUST BE REMOVED.

### LALAJI'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

A big Hindu Maha Sabha demonstration was held in the Congress pandal to-day. The admission being free, over 20,000 attended and heard Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Kelkar, Pandit Malaviya and others expounded aims and objects of the Hindu Maha Sabha organization. The pandal was packed to the utmost capacity. Quite a large number of Hindu ladies were present.

Rai Bahadur Vasishamber Nath Reis, in his address as Chairman, Reception Committee, emphasised that so long as the Hindu community did not stand united India's salvation would not be achieved. The Sangathan was, therefore, the most important part of their programme.

Lala Lajpat Rai said in his capacity as President of the All-India Maha Sabha, he had invited Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who had succeeded to the Tilak Gadi to preside over to-day's functions. Lalaji himself spoke briefly. He said the Hindu community, perhaps excepting, only the Chinese, was the oldest in the world. It was not inferior to any country in Asia in matters of brain and intellectual equipment for it had produced a poet of Mr. Tagore's eminence, a scientist of Sir P. C. Ray's reputation. What then was Hindu weakness due to it was lack of unity and organization. The Hindu Maha Sabha had been therefore, brought into existence to unite all Hindus of India with a common bond. Let them have their own differences of caste or creed if they liked but they must stand together as a community. Maha Sabha's business would be to organize community and render help wherever necessary. He was most pained to find Hindus declare that they had been robbed or killed. He wanted them to remove this weakness. He reminded them that the Hindu religion told that they were born to die and that they died to be re-born. Why then fear of death into upholding their faith and community's honour. Hindus' weakness lay in their being too analytical. They must now learn also to synthesise. The first lesson which every Hindu child must be taught was not to care for riches or education but to stand for his Dharma, to give up cowardice and become lion-hearted in defence of his faith not to depend upon Government or any other power's help to protect them but to learn self-defence. Illustrating his point of view Lalaji said that when Sita was in custody of Ravana and Hanuman reached Lanka and told Sita that he would take her away to Rama, Sita refused to go, because her defence was Dharma of her husband Rama and that if any one else helped her in escape Rama would not be able to fulfil his dharmic obligation (applause.) The same way it was religious obligation of Hindus alone to protect their wives and children and not to depend upon Government help. In India to-day there were not even a dozen true Brahmins. If they had been, cows would not have been sacrificed. There were not even half a dozen true Kashtryas. If they had been the community would not have had its present difficulties. There were no true Vaishnavas, who when the community was in danger should have placed their rights at its disposal just as they believed in old time that the riches were intended for these ends. The existence of the Untouchables was a disgrace and should be removed.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered his Presidential Address which could be summed up in his sentence that "Hindus not only wish to attain political Swaraj in India but they also wish to have their proper share of it, remaining Hindus."

Pandit Nekr Ram referring to the mass of suffering humanity that had paraded the pandal felt pleased that it showed that the Hindu community was now awake. He said just as to-day the doors had been kept open for free admission so also must the all to come. In a firm which continues Hindu community keep the doors open for to debit and put nothing to credit soon went into insolvency, so would happen to Hindus if they continued to diminish and did not add to their numbers.

Sardar Sardul Singh, on behalf of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee thanked the Sabha for the help they had rendered in their struggle. He assured them they the Hindus from the platform of the Maha would give their life for the protection of the Hindu community for every one Hindu who died for it's protection for Sikhs would lay down their lives (applause.) The Punjab Government unsuccessfully tried to divide the Sikhs and Hindus on the Gurdwara issue but Hindus' better sense prevails. So far as Sikhs were concerned they declared that in any dispute Pandit Malaviya, a Hindu would be their nominee for arbitration (applause.) Let Hindus select another.

PLEA FOR HINDU WOMEN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu received an ovation on coming to the rostrum. She said that for some six days they had been engaged in discussing their political programme, but at the same time they realized that Swaraj was not possible so long as there was division among the Hindus and Untouchability was not removed. She pleaded especially that the Hindu women must receive their just due and be brought into line with them in the national struggle and national service. Hindus must organize to defend themselves but they must see that in so doing they did no injustice to others. The Hindu Rajas gave protection to all religions and minorities so also they must assure Hindu protection to all minorities.

Prof. Yen of China, Buddhist, spoke briefly in English. He pleaded that they should revive ancient kinship among all ancient kinship, among all ancient people and laid emphasis on the social service as being the most important teaching of religion. Dr. Moonje, Pundit Malaviya and others spoke in the end Mr. Gupta of Delhi appealed to the audience to show their interest in the movement by coming in a large number to the annual session of the Maha Sabha where the most important question of whether the Hindu Maha Sabha should run its candidates at the next general election would be discussed.—A. P.

## PROMINENT VISITORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Almost all prominent leaders attended the Hindu Mahasabha session. Mahatma Gandhi, owing to weakness, asked Lala Lajpat Rai to excuse his absence. Amongst those also noticed on the dais were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Shriniwas Aiyangar, Dr. Moonje, Rangaswami Aiyangar, Hon. V. Ramdas, Dr. Choithram, Dr. Murarilal, Kunwar Sharidkaran Sharda, Satyasharan Shastro, Rao Saheb Lakshminarainal, Babu Vikramajit Sing and Maulanas Mohammed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad and others.

## ENTIRELY FALSE PROPAGANDA

### TRUTH ABOUT CLAYTON NEGOTIATIONS.

### IBN SAUD'S CONTRADICTION

Apropos the so-called Ibn Saud-Clayton negotiations of which so much was made by Maulana Hasrat Mohani in his address at the Khilafat Conference, on private enquiries being made by Messrs. Ibrahim Alfazal, well-known Arab Merchants of Bombay, a contradiction has been received from Sultan Ibn Saud yesterday, which rendered into English from Arabic, runs as follows:—

"Your cable regarding false newspaper reports. Absolutely no negotiations took place between ourselves and the English on the Hedjaz problems. Our negotiations confined only to our relations with Iraq and as to the settlement of boundaries between Nejd and Transjordania. Nothing else transpired. All contrary reports are pure lies."

It may be recalled that the text of the so-called treaty was originally published in the "Almuqtam" a notoriously and persistently pro-Sherifian non-Muslim organ of Egypt. Its contradiction was instantaneously published by Al 'Mua'mar, Nejd Government representative in Egypt in several Egyptian newspapers and in the "Alshurah," a paper which had adversely criticised the original report. In India it was subsequently translated in the "Times" of 24th December from the "Almuqtam." The report of the negotiations is also published in the "Ummalqarah," the official organ of Nejd Government, which confirms the news that no discussions as to the Hedjaz problems took place, the only conclusions reached being the settlement of boundaries between Iraq, Transjordania and Nejd, and apparently favourable to the last.

## INSULT TO LOYALTY OF ARMY

### CIRCULAR TO ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Army Council has circularised all Officers Commanding at home and abroad attaching a copy of the communist leaflet distributed to troops all over Britain which it characterises as an insult to the moral character, loyalty and intelligence of the army and requests that the letter be communicated to all troops.—Reuter.

## NO TRADE REPRISALS BY U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

New York.—A despatch to the "Evening Post" from Washington states that Mr. Hoover had declared that the administration would not sanction measures in the least savouring of trade reprisals against nations now guilty of extorting excessive prices for raw materials notably rubber and coffee.—Reuter.

## STEVENSON SCHEME AND RUBBER PRICE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Daily Telegraph" discussing the United States' attitude with regard to rubber prices stresses the fact that if it had not been for the Stevenson Scheme prices would have been incalculably higher to-day as a consequence of reduced supplies which would have ensued as the result of non-cultivation.—Reuter.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST STATION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The world's biggest station erected at the post office in Hilmorton near Rugby will be open for traffic on Friday and work on wavelength of eighteen thousand metres. The range is such that full circumference of the globe will be well within its limits. The station cost half a million sterling and it covers nine hundred acres. It has twelve masts each 820 feet high. Electric lift which can accommodate three men runs up inside each. Test transmissions carried out during the past two months all over the world were very satisfactory.—Reuter.

# HINDU-PHOBIA AT ALIGARH.

## SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S TIRADE.

## KHILAFAT LEADERS' EFFORTS FOR TRUCE.

### LEAGUE SESSION COMMENCES.

(From our Special Representative.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

The All-India Muslim League met this morning and a good number of people were present, among whom might be mentioned Messrs. Jinnah, Yakub Hasan, Dr. Abdur Rahiman and his Parsi fellow delegate, M. Mahomed Ali, M. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Mahomed and Mr. Sherwani. The Ali Brothers and other Khilafat leaders were given a great reception. It appears the League and its followers have adopted the discarded clothes and ideals of the National Congress. The League meeting reminds one of the Moderate Congress with gentlemen clothed in fine foreign clothes, khaddar was only worn by the few Congress and Khilafat members, otherwise it was entirely absent. Both the addresses stressed more on the communal question between the Hindus and Muslims which is such an absorbing question just now. I hear the few adherents of the National Congress among the Muslims are going to call a truce to these communal bickerings and moving a resolution to that effect, but there is no question that it will not be quite a quiet meeting and some efforts will be made to have a reapproachment between the two great communities. Here in Aligarh the feeling between the Hindus and Muslims is not what it ought to be and no doubt the two addresses were only a reflection of that feeling. However the warmth of the welcome given to the Ali brothers and the emphasis laid both by Messrs. Jinnah and Sheikh Abdulla, the Chairman of the Reception Committee show that something serious is brewing to disturb the equanimity of the leaders of the League. Mr. Sheikh Abdulla while deploring that the Muslims were backward politically asked them to wake up to the realities and said the Muslims were bound to start now organisation to do the same service to the Muslims as the Congress had done to the Hindus. The riots between the Muslims and Hindus had created a great deal of mischief and even Mahatma Gandhi had admitted that he was unable to control the forces which were now unleashed. The ideal of Swaraj was for both the communities and not for one only. The Muslims loved India as much as the Hindus and it was as much their Motherland as that of the Hindus.

Then he spoke strongly against the atrocities of France in Morocco, Syria and other countries. Mr. Jinnah said the communal feeling was never so bad as now. He hoped those who had come to the meeting would assist the leaders with their advice. The Muslims desired unity in India, but before achieving it they had to achieve it in in their own community. The President then delivered his speech and he put all the blame for the present communal dissensions on the Hindus. After the delivery of the address some formal business was done before adjourning till to-morrow.

## PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

### "FULLEST GENIUS FOR ALL."

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

The 17th Session of the All-India Muslim League opened at Aligarh this morning, Sir Abdur Rahim presiding. The President-elect entered the pandal in a procession. Among those present were Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Jinnah, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Seth Yakub Hasan (Madras), Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Asaf Ali Mr. Ali Nabi Mr. Tasadduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani, Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Sorabji Rustamji of the South African Delegation.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the League to Aligarh the place of its birth.

Mr. Jinnah in inviting Sir Abdur Rahim to take the chair said that Sir Abdur Rahim became famous when he was first appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services by writing his note of dissent. He was an upright Judge on the Bench of the Madras High Court. After that he transferred his activities to the bureaucratic camp where he was a power as a member of the Bengal Executive Council. He rendered them many services which did not see the light of day. The situation in India he declared was more serious than he had known during his life time. He felt no doubt that under the able guidance of Sir Abdur Rahim and by the co-operation of all who had assembled there the League would achieve the results which would not only benefit the community but India as a whole. They desired unity in India between different communities and the first step to this desideratum was to bring about unity among themselves.

FULLEST GENIUS FOR ALL.

Sir Abdur Rahim replying assured all that the spirit with which he wrote the dissent note of the Public Services Commission never deserted him during the last five years of his official career. He hoped that with a spirit of harmony prevailing in their deliberations they would be able to achieve successful results. Sir Abdur Rahim in his presidential address dwelt upon the problems bearing on the present political situation in the country. He said that India's best future lay in giving all the different communities that lived or worked here the fullest genius. It was not true that the Muslims would not like to see a self-governing India provided the Government of the country was made as much responsible to Muslims as to Hindus. The solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem which they had in view was to bring about a state of things in which the conditions of life of the entire population would be so improved economically and intellectually and the political power so disturbed in the general population that domination by a class of monopolists and intelligentsia whether Hindu or Muslim would have disappeared and with that all strife between the different communities they had to be satisfied at present with much less than the full ideal of responsible government for reasons (1) that it was not practicable for sometime yet to come to extend the franchise to every adult man and woman to rely upon the general body of voters to understand their responsibility as to make an intelligent use of their vote (2) that for the present it would be impossible to institute a common general electorate for all classes and communities without jeopardising the interests of the large and important minorities and thus giving rise to serious trouble in the land. Besides there are other possible safeguards for the protection of the minority interests. Generally the two communities the Hindu and Muslim should be represented in the Legislatures in proportion of their respective populations and neither community should have less than 33 per cent of seats in the Indian and Provincial Legislatures. (3) that nor merely good will but co-operation of the Englishmen in Government administration and Legislature of the country was necessary until the people were sufficiently united among themselves and politically advanced and strong enough to resist outside aggression. Subject to these limitations the present constitution should be so modified as to remove all difficulties in the way of the representatives of the people securing unhampered progress of the country politically and economically.

UNITED EFFORTS OF ALL.

Regarding happenings in the Muslim world outside, India he said that the most disquieting news was the award of the League of Nations on the Mosul question. It would surely be wiser in England's own interests to help Iraq to find its proper place in the confederacy of Muslim States, rather than extend the mandate and make her position in the Near and Middle East still more complicated. He asked them not to lose time in forming a solid Muslim Party in the Indian as well as local legislatures, which he considered the most essential and foremost need of the situation. His concluding words were: "It is neither by the English alone nor by the Hindus or the Mussalmans acting singly but by the earnest and united efforts of all the 300 millions of her population that India can be led to higher destiny." (Applause).

After the address the League proceeded with the election of the Subjects Committee which will meet this afternoon.—A. P.

## HINDUS' "MISCHIEVOUS" ACTIVITIES.

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

In his lengthy Presidential Address before the All-India Muslim League which commenced its session to-day, Sir Abdur Rahim reviewed the position of Indian Muslims and made some practical suggestions for advancing their moral and material progress. He strongly defended the attitude of Muslims towards their co-religionists and criticised a section of Hindu politicians whose mischievous activities, according to him, were a serious challenge to Islam and a grave menace to the political status of Muslims.

He supported the proposal for communal electorate not only for Muslims but also for Englishmen and advocated formation of a solid Muslim party in the legislature as essential and the foremost need of the situation and without which he feared the political ruin of the community would be brought about by their own men. He sug-

(Continued on next page.)

## MUSLIMS' DUTY

### DO NOT RETARD CAUSE OF SWARAJ.

### MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S CLOSING SPEECH.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad delivered a spirited address in bringing to a close the proceedings of the Khilafat Conference. Referring to the main resolutions of the session passed he said, "These urge Muslims to take the vow of earnestly uninterrupted solid work for the performance of duties that are binding on every individual. Nations have their duties in the same manner as have individuals. Corporate life can be illustrated by the example of bricks and walls. Bricks not joined together can be picked off easily but once they are joined together that is a relation established on solid foundation. Between each of these the blow to the bricks would result in injury to one's own feet. This difference was created through a change of relationship. When one brick was put in such a position as to hold and support the other it was made infinitely more strong than it originally was when it was deprived of support of the other. For nations there are fixed codes of conduct deviation from which renders them weak, helpless and morally and politically degenerated and deformed. Indian Muslims are a hopelessly divided and disorganized people, a flock of slaves, a herd of men no better than cattle—neither of use for itself nor of any benefit to the community at large. India's independence cannot long be withheld nor can our shameful indifference to our duties and our disregard of the most fundamental political demands nigh postponed and responsibility is great if we feel that we are retarding the progress of a people advancing towards Swaraj. As for discussion among the communities it is not at all discouraging to find that differences exist. If two families quarrel it takes years to eradicate feelings of animosity between them. Here we have to deal with nations and if it takes time to bring them together it is but natural that it should be so. Differences there are many and efforts made to unite them have been very scanty.

HEDJAZ PROBLEM.

There is an auspicious change in the Hedjaz. The land of Arabia has been purged of a great tyrannical administration. From the very first Sultan Ibn Saud had made his policy and position clear and unambiguous. He had declared that he was not in Hedjaz for establishing control over it after the autocratic atrocities of Shariff Hussain. He was inviting representatives to decide the future of the Hedjaz. There is no possibility of any further doubts as regards his intentions. Past events are proofs conclusive on this vexed question. Those who have eyes can see things clearly and in their true perspective. It was a great mercy that the Almighty showered on us when after 10 years of shameful mismanagement and disorganization that was rampant in the very heart of Arabia and which was the cause of so much sorrow and suffering a man came forward to liberate that Holy Land. For full ten years that tyrannical Government of Shariff Hussain was supreme in Hedjaz in spite of the declared wishes of forty crores of Mussalmans of the world to the contrary. During the course of these thirteen hundred years there has no been an evil of such a portentous magnitude than the reign of the Shariffian family.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The mosque should be the educational centre for Muslims. Unless a change is sought to be effected in the daily life of a Muslim no useful results are likely to accrue. Orphanages should also be established where there is need for them. The Khilafat Committee should fix three months for collecting, if necessary, funds required for carrying on of its work and the rest of the nine months to the actual completion of the work taken in hand. This will insure economy of time energies will thus not be frittered away in unuseful directions or inappropriate occasion and the Committee shall be accountable for a fixed quota of work undertaken at the beginning of the year. It shall have to fulfil promises it made at the beginning of the year. This would mean enlightenment, education in its truest sense on every seventh day. This would be establishing an educational institution, as it were, with the minimum expenditure of energy. These sermons should be composed and distributed throughout the length and breadth of India.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following Khilafat Committee office-bearers for 1926 were elected.

President: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Vice-Presidents: Hakim Ajmal Khan and Maulvi Abdul Quadir.

Secretaries:—Maulana Shaukat Ali, Jarab Yakub Hussain and Shaib Quereshi.

Mr. Ali Afzal as Treasurer.

The Working Committee will consist of Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Mohammed Safee, Seth Abdullah Haroon, Syed Murtaza Mia Syed Suleman Nadia, Syed Raoof Shah Mohammed Ali, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and Maulvi Fifayatullah. All office-bearers are also members of the Working Committee.—A. P.

## NO DRINK AT MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS.

### ABERDEEN TOWN COUNCIL'S DECISION

Aberdeen Town Council in mail week, unanimously decided that no intoxicating liquor is to be supplied at any Town Council function or at any of the magistrates' luncheons as from December 15.—"Daily Herald."

## TO FLIRT WITH RESPONSIVISTS

### BESANTITES' PROGRAMME.

### PLAN OF "NATIONAL COALITION."

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

A meeting of the general body of the National Home Rule League was held yesterday afternoon in the Theosophical Society Headquarters Hall under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant. President of the League. Representatives from most of the branches were present, prominent among whom were the Hon. Mr. Ratansi Merarji (Bombay), Dr. K. V. Hora (Surat), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Bombay), Mr. G. Sahay (Gaya), Mr. Hirendranath Datta, (Calcutta), Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu (Benares), Mr. P. K. Telang (Madras), and Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa (Madras).

Dr. Annie Besant who addressed the meeting bore testimony to the work done by Major Graham Pole and Mr. B. Siva Rao in England and explained at length the future prospects of the Commonwealth of India Bill which had been introduced in the House of Commons. She referred to the resolution passed by five hundred Labour Associations in favour of the Commonwealth of India Bill and said taking the Labour Party as a whole it was prepared to support India in her efforts to attain Swaraj or Home Rule but they must be helped by work done in India. She mentioned how the bill was put into the hands of Sir Henry Slesser, Solicitor-General in the Labour Government, so that he might correct any error in procedure and fill up any gaps. Sir Henry had expressed great satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the Bill had been drawn up. She told him that they had some constitutional lawyers in India. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru helped them very much on the legal side of the bill. Only some changes in the methods of procedure had been made. As they saw in the papers, the first reading of the bill had been passed.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

There was one difficulty which they would have to get over when the matter came up for second reading. They had put in a phrase in the bill viz., "that army, navy and air force should be taken over as soon as Indian Parliament was prepared to take it". They in England said that that clause must lie on the table of the House for thirty days. That gave rise to possibility of its being opposed. They pointed out that it was likely that the bill would be ready if that proviso was not put in, because it was not inserted in other dominion bills. Her objection to it was that while in other dominions there had been certain sympathy and trust in Governments constituted by their bills because they were of the same blood as the British nation, things were not like that here. While they might rightly pass a thing of that kind and never utilise it in a dominion Bill, they might utilise it in the case of an Indian Bill. She had suggested to Mr. George Lansbury and Countess de La Warr who were working for them that it would be better to make that amendment in the House of Commons if they wanted to make it. But that apparently did not find favour so that there was real change in one clause and they ought to oppose that. That was the only change they had made.

L. L. P.'S ATTITUDE.

If the Executive Committee of the Labour Party in the Parliament decided to take it as an official measure then their position would, of course, be very much strengthened. Whether they would do so or not it was impossible to say. Their leading men were in favour of taking it up officially. It was just possible that the band of Independent Labour party which included great many antagonistic elements might object to the bill being taken up as and official measure. There was just a chance of the matter being taken up by Lord Birkenhead. Lord Birkenhead might take it into his head to become famous as the Liberator of India so that his name might go down in history as he did in the case of Ireland. He was a queer sort of man. Now the position was satisfactory. The Press in England had taken a very wide interest in the Bill the moment they had it in the Parliament. The moment member of Parliament. It would become a definite parliamentary paper so that it would appear over and over again on the list before it actually came before the House. In that way they could gain much. Though many people had talked about Swaraj it was the only definite request from India.

The meeting then passed resolutions supporting the Commonwealth of India Bill, requesting the co-operation of all parties to carry on an agitation in support of it and urging on all branches of the National Home Rule League and Convention Clubs and other affiliated bodies to prepare themselves for a vigorous agitation when called upon in support of the Commonwealth of India Bill.

NATIONAL COALITION.

The following resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously: "Home Rule League declines to await the admittedly remote contingency of the fitness of India for Civil Disobedience as a preliminary to attainment of Swaraj when the more rapid and practical method of constitutional action for such attainment is available. It, therefore, is willing to form part of a National Coalition with any political parties who will meet Government in Responsive Co-operation, its own adopted policy since it was proposed in 1919 by Lokamanya Tilak with the object of gaining Swaraj as quickly as possible. In the unfortunate contingency of British Parliament setting itself in opposition to the demand of the united nation for Home Rule by rejection of the Commonwealth of India Bill or any similar measure supported by all parties, the National Coalition should hold a conference to decide what further effective measures should be taken for winning Swaraj."

Before putting the resolution to vote, the President reviewed the present situation of the Swaraj Party and said that Swaraj which Pandit Motilal Nehru and his followers were talking about was indefinite.

The meeting finally adopted a resolution thanking Major Graham-Pole and Mr. Siva Rao for the work they had done in England on behalf of the League. It was resolved to start a Labour Bureau to collect statistics regarding Labour in India.—A. P.

## NO LOBBY INTRIGUES.

### M. BRIAND REFUSES TO QUIT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris.—The prospect of M. Briand remodelling his cabinet if his colleagues refuse to follow him in the adoption of M. Doumer's financial proposals at to-day's important cabinet meeting was opened up by a statement which the Premier made last night that he would refuse to quit his post or let himself be overthrown by lobby intrigues. Any Ministers who decided to resign would be replaced within twenty-four hours. He added "This is no time for ministerial crises but for work".—Reuter.

## 1926 FRENCH BUDGET.

### DEFICIT ESTIMATE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

M. Doumer estimates deficit in 1926 budget at 9,000 million francs including 2,500 millions for amortisation of public debt and 2,000 millions for the repayment of the Bank of France's advance to the Treasury. M. Doumer proposes to meet the deficit by a special tax of 1/20th per cent. on all business payments which is estimated to produce 3,800 millions, by applying an increase in the income-tax voted on the 4th December to the budget instead of to re absorption of inflation and which is estimated to produce 3,000 millions and by an increase in Tobacco duties producing one thousand millions. M. Doumer also hopes to recover 300 millions extra from evaders, to save 200 millions in government expenditure, to obtain 600 millions from the tax on exports and 100 millions from an increased tax on the stock exchange operations.

RADICALS' OPPOSITION.

New taxes proposed by M. Doumer are indirect taxes. The Radical Cabinet members are opposed to an increase in the indirect taxation on the ground that it bears unfairly on the poor. M. Doumer expresses the opinion that three billiards of Loucheur's taxes which he is incorporating in the 1926 budget form the high watermark of the direct taxation and direct taxes cannot be collected quickly whereas money is needed immediately. The tax on payments whereby M. Doumer proposes to obtain nearly fifty per cent. of the estimated budget deficit of nine milliard francs appears to be simply a disguised tax on the business turnovers which are opposed by the Radicals who however agreed to tax in order to avoid a split in the cabinet on the eve of parliamentary recesses. M. Doumer in exchange has promised to introduce the Bill to reform direct taxes in conformity with democratic principles thus meeting the radical demand for widening the income tax.—Reuter.

## CABINET SPLIT AVERTED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris. It is semi officially stated that the Cabinet agreement with regard to M. Locarno's proposals is unanimous. M. Briand said that they introduced the Locarno spirit into the ministerial council and that the agreement was reached on all points in an atmosphere of perfect cordiality.

Questioned with regard to request for interview made by Mr. Canning M. Briand said that too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Canning.—Reuter.

## EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The British will officially take over Wiesbaden from the French to-morrow. According to newspapers the British and the French authorities have evolved a plan of evacuation under which only two French army corps will remain in Rhine after April.—Reuter.

Wiesbaden Dec 30.—The official exchange of authority from French to British in Wiesbaden zone was made this morning, the only outward visible sign being the lowering of the tricolour and hoisting of the Union Jack in its place.—Reuter's Special.

## NO RELATIONS WITH CANNING.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—According to the newspapers M. Briand will inform Mr. Gordon Canning that it will be impossible for M. Briand to have any relations with him.—Reuter.

## RECOVERY OF FRENCH FRANC.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The settlement of the French Government's financial proposals resulted in a notable recovery of the French franc in London this morning to 177 and seven-eighth.—Reuter's Special.

## VICEROY ENTERTAINED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30

His Excellency the Viceroy was to-day entertained by the Presidents of the British Indian Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Mahomedan Literary Society and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha at a farewell garden party at Bijay Manzil, Alipore. Amongst the distinguished guests were His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Viscount Knebworth.—A. P.

## HINDU-PHOBIA AT ALIGARH.

(Continued from previous page.)

gested the appointment of a strong Committee fully representative of different communities and interests to investigate the entire position in regard to the question of making provincial Governments entirely responsible to the legislature and ascertain the opinion and desires of people on as large a scale as possible in different concrete political administrative problems that might arise and then recommend a constitution which would meet the requirements of the situation. He dwelt on the political importance of the Muslim League and deplored the attacks on the Muslim community in the form of Suddhi, Sangathan and Hindu Mahasabha movements and activities led by politicians like Lala Lajpatrai and Swami Shardanandha. Some of the Hindu leaders had spoken publicly of driving out Muslims from India as the Spaniards expelled the Moors from Spain. The Muslims would be a big mouthful for their Hindu friends to swallow. Thanks to the artificial conditions under which they lived they had to admit that the Hindus were in a position of great advantage and even the English had learnt to dread their venemous propaganda. The Hindus were equally adept in the art of belittling in every way possible best Muslims in public positions excepting only those who had subscribed to the Hindu political creed. They had in fact by their provocative and aggressive conduct made clearer than ever to Muslims that latter could not entrust their fate to the Hindus and must adopt every possible measure of self-defence. Muslims must tell these politicians frankly and explicitly that their claim that India belonged solely to Hindus was preposterous and unfounded and was unjust to India itself. Any one who was at all acquainted with the history of the Muslim races throughout the world would never deny that they were the greatest patrons of human talent, energy and enterprise without any consideration of race, colour or creed. Politicians should realise that it would be impossible to establish self-government without the Muslim help.

SWARAJ PARTY.

He criticised the Swaraj Party and its incongruous mixture and said that unless the Swarajists made up their minds definitely to free their party from influences of monopolists and capitalists it was not possible for them to act as the genuine people's party. He defended the accusation against the Mussalmans that their patriotism was not wholly confined to this country and said the Mussalman were proud of their international outlook and India could have been a happier country if she was not embarrassed by caste and untouchability. He sympathised with gallant Riffs and brave Druses. The most dispiriting news to him was the award of the League of Nations on the Mosul question. The decision was pregnant with sinister possibilities affecting relations between England and Turkey and he fervently hoped that matters would not be pushed beyond limits of friendly negotiations.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim problem Sir Abdur Rahim declared that it would perhaps be years before a substantial fusion of the two peoples came about and probably it would be as result of some general social upheaval. He instanced the position of Muslims in Bengal, their past glory and their present object position and pleaded for the reconstruction of the community. The English and the Bengalee were substituted for the Persian and the Urdu and in one generation Muslims were swept out of the administration. The motive was mainly political though it was supported on administrative grounds. After dealing with the great value of Muslims to India he narrated his own experience in public positions and acknowledged without reserve that he had much to learn from his English colleagues at every stage of his career, and he would have been a great loser if he had not the advantage of working with them. Most of the progressive measures were initiated by Englishman themselves, and he could not recall a single occasion when there was an agreement on any question among the Indian members of the Executive Council and their opinion was disregarded. If the Indian point of view had not prevailed on any question where it should have, then it must be attributed more to the weakness of the Indian members and ministers than anything else. As regards the Indians in Government it was alleged that the system was such that the Indian majority in Government could not enforce their views. Even without any formal rules enunciating the joint responsibility there was nothing to prevent all members of Government in any province acting together in enforcing their views of the Governor overruled any of them or all of them in any measure of importance. He emphasised the necessity that the imperial conference should be given a constitution in which India would have an honoured and equal place and he looked forward to a time when the League of Nations would become a greater league of humanity. India, he said was far off from the ideal of responsible government in this essential respect that her electorate was not educated and it would be years before every man and woman could have a vote. Nor was it possible under the present circumstances to have one common general electorate. Subject to the limitations, the present constitution should be modified for securing political and economical progress of the country unimpaired. He also referred to the useful work of the Khilafat Committee and Tanzeem and pleaded for a common language and common name for the Indian people. He had no objection for Hindi with this compromise that the Muslims would use the Arabic script.—A.P.

## VICARIOUS JUSTICE!

### SINDH HINDU M.L.C.'S VOTING.

### GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFENDING LETTER.

HYDERABAD SIND Dec 29.

Two letters written by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to the Sindh Hindu Association in connection with the appointment and promotion of Sindh Hindus in public services and their adequate representation on the Bombay Council reference to which was made in the Association's address and H. E.'s reply are now published. In reply to the Association's demand for four instead of the present three seats allotted to the Sindh Hindus on the Bombay Legislative Council the first letter states: "It has not been found possible in any country to reduce the representation to scientific accuracy because the methods of representation hitherto in force have been usually based on territorial and administrative divisions containing very varied populations while the number of representatives allotted to each must be integral and not fractional. The result is that in popular Assemblies there must be inequalities of representation until a better system is devised. Coming to the representation of your community, there are 86 elective seats. The total population of the presidency is 193 lacs and the population of Hindus in Sind is 841,000. On this basis alone your proportionate representation on the council would be 3.7 seats and there are in fact 4 members of your community on the council namely Messrs. Pahalajani, Mukhi Jethanand, Adwani and H. P. Shivdasani. On purely numerical grounds therefore you are fully represented at present. The suggestion that as minority you require special treatment is one that could be sustained only if Hindus were in distinct minority in the council taken as whole which is of course not the case.

The Association, however, in their address had pointed out that Mr. H. B. Shivdasani represented the Surat constituency and could in no sense be considered a representative of Sindh Hindus on the Council who had only three seats allotted to them.

SINDH HINDUS' VOTING.

The second letter replying to the Association's complaint that Hindus are not being appointed or promoted to higher posts in the public services in Sind to the extent they deserve says, "I am to send you the accompanying statement showing how Sindh Hindu members of the Legislative Council have voted since the reformed councils were started in 1921. These figures indicate that during the three years of the first reformed council your representatives have recorded for and against Government the following percentage of the total number of votes cast by each:—Pahalajani 9 per cent for Government and 91 per cent against, Government, Mukhi Jethanand 14 per cent for Government and 86 against, Maharaj Ojha 21 per cent for and 79 per cent against." The letter continues that 1923 elections gave an opportunity to the Sindh Hindus of reconsidering the attitude of their representatives but they re-elected 2 strongest opponents of Government and replaced the most moderate of the three by Mr. Adwani who has in the last 2 years voted 70 times against Government and once for Government. The percentage of votes recorded by each member during 1924 and 1925 working out against Government, Mr. Adwani 99 per cent, Mr. Pahalajani 99 per cent, and Mukni Jethanand 72 per cent. It has been represented to H. E. that these figures are not more than a dim reflection of the general attitude towards Government of the great majority of the Sindh Hindu community and specially of Amil or bureaucratic section of it which is most concerned with Government appointments and it is said that these figures merely confirm what can otherwise be inferred from the activities of Amil agitators and the publications of Amil editors. It has consequently been suggested that in making appointments to Government service and specially in making higher appointments Government would do well and would indeed be taking the only prudent course to select their servants rather from those who are its supporters than from those whose representatives have been its inveterate opponents." The letter concludes "It must not be understood from what has been said above that His Excellency agrees that there is any justification for the complaint made by your Association with regard to appointments or promotions in Sindh or that Government in making such promotions or appointments has been actuated by any considerations with respect to the action taken in the Legislative Council by your representatives. Such indeed is not the case. H. E., however, considers that it is only right that your Association should be made aware of the feeling which exists".—A. P.

## CHAMBERLAIN MEETS MUSSOLINI.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rapallo.—Important is attached to the meeting of Mr. Chamberlain who is spending a holiday here with Sgr. Mussolini who broke his journey to Rome. Mr. Chamberlain gave a dinner in honour of the Premier with whom it is believed he discussed international events.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Rome.—Beyond the brief statement that the conversations have been cordial and "proved possibility of efficaciously pursuing collaboration at present existing between the two countries with a view to harmonising various interests consolidation of the peace of Europe light is thrown on the Rapallo conversations by the official communique. It is understood that immediate negotiations in London for the settlement of Italy's debt was one of the chief topics discussed.—Reuter's Special.

## MR. JAYAKAR'S OPTIMISM

### EXPECTATION OF INDIRECT PROPAGANDA.

### CAMPAIGN TO WIN IN POONA.

"I am surprised and very grateful at the reception we have had," said Mr. M. R. Jayakar to the "Chronicle" representative who interviewed him, on his arrival in Bombay, on the question of Responsive Co-operation and the reception he got at the Congress. "I know I was espousing what was bound to be an unpopular cause rendered more so by the adamantine attitude of the Government. But I have no reason to complain of the reception I met with. What impressed me most was the complete want of confidence in Government doing anything for India. And I was prepared for this fact that anybody who espoused the cause which had the remotest appearance of 'Co-operation' with such a Government had not the faintest chance of success.

HIS FUTURE PROGRAMME.

"We propose to educate public opinion on the lines of Responsive Co-operation," said Mr. Jayakar in answer to a question as to his future programme. "We are calling on the 16th and 17th of January a Conference in Poona of those members of the Bombay and C. P. Legislative Councils who are in favour of Responsive Co-operation. The exact lines of our future programme including the question whether we should stand for re-election would be determined in consultation with our colleagues who will assemble here."

"Do you intend seeking re-election to the Bombay Council and on what ticket?"

"I shall put myself entirely at the disposal of my colleagues in this behalf and act in the best interests of the cause we are espousing. If I find that the cause will be better served by abstention from seeking re-election I will do so. All I can say for the present is that if I stand at all it will not be on the Swaraj Party ticket."

WHY HE DID NOT CONSULT COLLEAGUES.

"Do you not think it would have been better if you had consulted your followers in the Bombay Council before resigning?"

"I had long intended to resign and as soon as the official view of the Swaraj Party as evidenced by the resolution of the 25th instant of the General Council became clear, I thought it would be honourable immediately to send in my resignation and thereby free myself from all the commitments of the Swaraj Party ticket. I am aware that the Swaraj Party have allowed it, the duty of propaganda while retaining our seats in the legislatures; but we deliberately preferred the course which was not open to the critics that we were keeping the benefits of the Swaraj Party ticket while agitating against the official programme of the Party. I have no reason to believe that my colleagues in the Council who share my views do not approve of my action and as in tendering my resignation I was acting in the personal capacity only, I do not think there was any necessity of my consulting my colleagues. There is no call on them to resign because I have done so, although I feel certain that some of them who feel as keenly as I do on this question may think of following my action."

OPTIMISM ABOUT RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

Asked as to what he thought of the prospects of Responsive Co-operation in view of its fate both in the Swaraj Party meeting and the Congress, Mr. Jayakar said "I am hopeful about the cause of Responsive Co-operation. I am convinced that ours is the most honest course and was delighted to find that many No Changers have come and told me so, and a few of them have even expressed the wish that should we form a concrete group in the Congress of Responsive Co-operation they should be delighted to come into or join such a group.

My best propaganda will be done by Pandit Motilal Nehru launching good work on the Skeen Committee. I will make clear to Congressmen how strong Nationalist backed by public opinion can act in collaboration with Government servants in the best interests of the city. His work on this Committee, I expect will be reported from day to day and will make clear to the public how every Swarajist acting in an office conferred on him by Government can turn good to by reason of his patriotism and independence."

"When the report of this Committee will be out" concluded Mr. Jayakar, "it will be the strongest propaganda in favour of the cause of Responsive Co-operation."

## OBITUARY.

### COLOMBO MANAGER OF P & O BANK

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Mr. Clifford Reed, Manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Bank at Colombo died at sea on board the steamer "Naldera" which arrived at Aden to-day. Mr. Cole was returning on leave with his wife and son to consult a specialist. He was buried at sea a day before the liner arrived at Suez.

The death has occurred of Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake.—Reuter's special.

## STATES

REFORMS.

CAWNPORE.

VNPORE, Dec. 29.
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# THEOSOPHICAL J[illegible]LEE CONVENTION.

*Press Photo Bureau.*
A view of the World's Convention now in [illegible] Adyar, Madras, in connection with the Jubilee celebration of the [illegible]al Society.

duced and the peasantry saved from oppression by petty officials. It was also necessary to have codes of law for the judicial administration. Complaints of lawless procedure were by no means uncommon in the States. But finance was the most important question. The States were not zamindars and jagirs, in some cases there was reckless misuse of public money. Princes treated the treasury as their private purse and drew as much as they liked. There was no proper budgetting, auditing, or accounting. The budget system should be introduced, and Princes should draw a maximum of five per cent. of the State revenue for themselves and their entourages. This would be comparatively more in proportion than their King-Emperor drew in England. When proper budgeting was introduced surpluses should be utilized for the reduction of taxation.

Some people had asked for the immediate institution of legislative chambers with full control over the executive. That was meaningless when there was no [illegible] ready. A large majority of States were backward for even popular semblies of a rudimentary character. What they must demand was that steps be taken in accordance with the stage of evolution of each State for the introduction of assemblies.

PERMANENT ORGANISATION.

Mr. Kaul pleaded for freedom of speech and the press. Indian Princes should consider their States sacrosanct. Instances of blackmailing had come to his notice but this did not justify restrictions on the press. His suggestions would not give the people in the advanced States, he had to give only a broad outline for the States.

In dealing with the Princes they should remember they would be dealing with their own people. The sympathy attached considerable importance to the human element in the head of a State, and as an adoption of a constructive programme like Mr. Gandhi's khaddar and untouchability programmes it would be drawn up by a special committee.

Mr. Kaul pleaded that instead of meeting only annually they should have [illegible]

[illegible]ation. He urged that the [illegible]ld make efforts to understand the States and not urge revolutionary changes. Above all he appealed [illegible]cess to strengthen their position [illegible]ng to the spirit of the times. [illegible]tion to show to the world that [illegible]rulership could possess all the [illegible]s of perfect democracy without [illegible]n to the evils which democracy [illegible]ar proved ineffective to combat.—A. P.

## EAST AND WEST UNITE."

MEDICAL MEN'S CONFERENCE.

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

[illegible] twentieth session of the All-India [illegible]ical Licentiates Conference commenced [illegible]y at the Government Medical School [illegible]r the presidency of Colonel Fenton, [illegible].S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, [illegible]ma. This is the second time the Conference is held in Burma, the last occasion [illegible]ng the session of the eighth annual Conference in 1913.

After the address by Rao Bahadur Dr. [illegible]llay, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the election of the President, a resolution was recorded expressing the deep sense of sorrow and regret of the Conference at the death of Her Majesty the Queen Mother. Dr. Ganguli of the Calcutta Campbell Medical School read the annual report of the Association.

Col. Fenton in the course of his presidential address said: "I hear on all sides a lot of loose talk about the system of medicine that is said to be Western and Eastern and to comprise many systems, some of those hoary with age and the older they are the more respect sometimes seems to be paid to them. I am in agreement with the old adage that one of the rarest but lovable attributes of youth is respect for old age and I think we as a young body can best show how much we respect age by absorbing these old systems. To my mind there always has been and always will be only one system of medicine and here undoubtedly the East and the West merge. This system of medicine is always ready to absorb and assimilate all useful knowledge in whatever form it is presented, always ready to improve methods of treatment whatever their origin whether orthodox or unorthodox."—A. P.

## BOY SCOUTS' JAMBOREE.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S EXHORTATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

In the presence of a large and representative gathering His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened the Madras Provincial Boy Scouts' jamboree this afternoon on the island grounds. As many as 2,400 scouts from all parts of the Presidency and about 750 scouts from other provinces, Indian States and Ceylon are taking part in the function. They are all accommodated in tents pitched on the island grounds which have been placed at the disposal of the scouts by the military authorities. His Excellency and Viscountess Goschen arrived in State and the scout cubs and rovers took up their position in front of His Excellency.

Viscount Goschen in a short speech heartily welcomed the scouts and read out a telegram from Sir Robert Baden Powell expressing his hearty greetings and wishing the jamboree every success. His Excellency emphasised the need for unity which he said the scouts would learn from their joint enterprise, common endeavour and high ideals. The jamboree having been declared open the cubs went through a short programme of cub games and songs and with the singing of "God Save India" and the National Anthem the function terminated. The jamboree continues till the 2nd January, 1926.—A. P.

## ALL-INDIA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

SATISFACTORY GROWTH OF MOVEMENT.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The All-India Libraries' Conference, over which Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided, was held this morning. Rai Bahadur B. Vikramjit Singh as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President-elect and delegates. Mr. Kelkar in his informing address dwelt on the importance of multiplication of libraries all over the country and the part that they were likely to play in the regeneration of the country. The growth of the library movement, he admitted, was of recent growth, but all the same it was making satisfactory headway. He impressed upon the necessity of making a co-ordinated effort in this direction just as it was being done in the same form in Maharashtra and Andhra Des. Two resolutions, one on the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms all over the country and the other for the creation of a central organization for the purposes, were duly passed.—A. P.

## HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. H. D Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, The Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contribution towards the above home:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 100 each Messrs. Karamchand Chunilal and Jivanlal C. Chinai | Rs. 200 |
| Rs. 51 Mr. Cawasji Dhanjibhai Dhanduara | Rs. 51 |
| Rs. 25 each Messrs. J. R. Noble, Narottam C. Ambalal Bulakhidas, Rustamji P. Bharucha, Abubaker M. Dada and Maharaj Yadswamiji Basudanand | Rs. 150 |
| Rs. 20 Dr. D. R. Malabari | Rs. 20 |
| Rs. 10 each Messrs. C. N. Parekh, J. B. Chinoy, Chandabhoy and Jasoobhoy Dr. D. V. Ved and Kuverji H. | Rs. 50 |
| Rs. 5 each Messrs. Honesty, Bapuji P. M., Umashanker, Daftari, Dr. A. M. Dixit and Mrs. Kamla Vasudev | Rs. 25 |
| Rs. 2 Messrs. Chunilal J. | Rs. 2 |
| Total | Rs 498 |

The home wants Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 p. m. to begin with. The public in India is blessed with the spirit of universal brotherhood. In the matter of the blind, etc. they have always evinced an international outlook. Even since 1917 her princes and people have right royally responded to the call of St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind, London, with gold. They have no idea of their own blind. They know not that they too can be educated. They are not aware of the fact that their poor blind have no place to go to but the streets. Well may they know that even schools like the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, though open to all and free again, do not as a rule admit the adult blind. Then again there is no arrangement for our blind sisters, except in Christian schools where our girls go not. Let the public of India think of these. The Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, wishes to provide for all these 'homeless, helpless, hopeless blind.'

May the Press publish these facts. May it teach all to treat our blind as a common charge, a cosmopolitan an international affair. May all races and creeds, all colour and country combine and help Bombay start this Home with monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annual and all occasional monetary contributions. All cheques may be crossed and communications addressed to: H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, Bombay 7.


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Avoid or correct these disorders of the blood by taking Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla. Thousands testify to its remarkable healing properties, cleanses the blood of all impurities and restores a healthy condition to the skin. You want the best, so be sure you ask for Burgoyne's, and get it.
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Overcome errors of diet which choke up the system, lead to constipation, fermentation in the stomach, and an impure state of the blood by the regular use of
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Get that feeling of fitness and vigour which is characteristic of the clean and healthy system. Burgoyne's Fruit Saline keeps you fit and well.
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It represents 180 years' reputation for purity and reliability.
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Why suffer from mental and physical weakness, loss of appetite and general debility when you can get
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The tonic which makes and keeps you fit. Containing quinine, iron and phosphorus with true vegetable alkaloids. Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup has no equal in restoring lost energy and youth.

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WHAT WILL MAKE ME EAT?

Loss of appetite is nature's first warning that something in the complicated machinery of the system has gone wrong. And that something is invariably the blood. Good blood helps the digestive organs in their work by supplying them with the strength they constantly need. If the blood is impoverished and weak these organs fail to receive this assistance and the first complaint they make is to cease to call for food. Poor appetite never comes alone. It is generally accompanied by indigestion, headache, bad taste in the mouth on rising from bed, coated tongue, lassitude and lack of "tone" throughout the day.

What you require to put matters right is a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The good, new, strengthening blood which these pills create finds its way at once to the debilitated and exhausted digestive organs, and the benefit they receive from it is soon noticed in the natural and permanent return of the strayed appetite. Then the digestion becomes normal, headaches are absent, you rise in the morning bright and well, and retire at night to sound refreshing sleep.

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# SIR SYED'S GLORY.

## SPIRIT BEHIND ALIGARH.

## JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

## RAPID PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY.

ALIGARH, Dec. 29.

Impressive were the scenes witnessed this morning when the Jubilee ceremony of the Aligarh Muslim University was held in brilliant sunshine before a very large and distinguished gathering. The Hon Nawab Sir Mahomed Muzamil Ullah Khan, officiating Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. A procession was formed consisting of the representatives of the universities and colleges, which entered the Jubilee Hall punctually at 9 a.m. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed represented the universities of Great Britain and Ireland and Prof. Rushbrook Williams represented the Oxford University. Red was the dominant note almost all being clad in fez caps. The thought uppermost in the minds of all assembled was the memory of the great Mahomedan leader, Sir Syed, who founded the institution in 1875 and the day marked an important event in the life of the Aligarh University. The gathering was estimated over 7,000. Among those present were Hon. Sir Habibullah, Sir Mian Mohd. Shafi, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mahomed Fakhruddin, Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, and the Afghan Delegation and representatives of Patiala and other States

A PRINCELY DONATION

Nawab Sir Muzammal Ullah Khan, Vice-Chancellor, in his address welcoming the delegates and visitors gave a brief history of the institution during the last 50 years. He exhorted them to hold on to the unity of purpose in spite of impediments in the way. The object of the Jubilee was to see through the 50 years' existence of the institution. The great achievement of the institution was the product of students of whom any university might well feel proud. He announced a personal donation of rupees one lakh for the University. The announcement was received with great applause. Messages of congratulations and good wishes read included those from His Excellency the Viceroy, Provincial Governors, Ruling Chiefs and from the universities of Great Britain and the Colonies.

Said His Excellency the Viceroy's message: My visit to the Muslim University, Aligarh, at the Convocation last January brought me into close touch with the history of the University and the aims and aspirations for which it stands. On the occasion of these Jubilee celebrations at Aligarh let me send the University my best wishes for its future progress and prosperity. I earnestly trust that it may grow in strength and harmony to fulfil the great purpose for which Sir Syed, the founder of the Aligarh College, so whole-heartedly laboured. I feel confident that it will keep enshrined among its most priceless traditions his passionate desire for the advancement of learning and the improvement of the honoured part in diffusing throughout India the clear light of knowledge and high ideals of life and citizenship."

MESSAGE FROM BRITISH AND IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the University of Great Britain and Ireland through the Chairman and the Secretary, Universities' Bureau of the British Empire, London, in their message said: There is none of us who would not have welcomed the privilege of taking part in the deeply interesting functions connected with the celebration in December or have been ready to make any practicable sacrifice for the pleasure of studying so important a development of Muslim thought as your University represents. Some of us can remember the opening of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 and have counted amongst our friends the successive principals who with irrepressible enthusiasm have devoted long periods of their lives to giving shape to the great ideal which the imagination of the illustrious founder of the college bodied forth, the ideal of a university whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality. We have watched with profound interest the growth in material wealth and in prestige of the college from its origin as a group of seven teachers and eleven students to a university occupying one of the finest sites in the Empire with halls and hostels including the university school providing accommodation for upwards of 1,000 students. Unable to take part personally in the Jubilee celebration the Vice-Chancellors and Principals at a recent meeting of their Standing Committee resolved that you (Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad), a very distinguished graduate of one of England's ancient universities be asked to express to your Chancellor, professors and scholars their congratulations upon the great success which has marked the fifty years of the life of the University and their earnest hope that it will flourish yet more and more.

Sir Mian Mohamed Shafi said that fifty years before the Mahomedans were helpless. Sir Syed removed their illiteracy and started the first institution with residential system. The beginning was humble, but through H. H. the Aga Khan's efforts the University was created. The characteristic feature of the University was that its Chancellor was a lady respected everywhere. The University was open to all. He was convinced that the salvation of India lay in brotherly relations between all her communities. He welcomed Sir Mohamed Habibullah because the great future of Benares and Aligarh Universities was largely in the hands of the Central Government. He earnestly hoped that the grant of the University would be enhanced with Sir Mohamed help when there was surplus in the budget.

MUSSALMANS NOT WEAK.

Sir Ali Imam strongly refuted the idea that Mussalmans were weak. He said they were strong and were a people of fine perceptions and possessed dynamic force. They were destined to conquer all their difficulties as they did in the past. They would stand for the future and fight it. He exhorted the Mussalmans not to lag behind, but to build up the temple of learning. National honour, he said, must be placed above all. He asked those present to take home the noble spirit of the college and the university and to spread it wherever they went. The Muslim University was a sacred heritage of which every Mahomedan should feel proud.

Purses were then presented and donations were announced.—A. P.

## THE CONVOCATION

### SH. ABDUL QADIR'S ADDRESS

ALIGARH, Dec. 30.

The fourth Convocation of the Muslim University was held to-day, the Hon. Nawab Sir Mahomed Muzammilullah Khan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar was the chief guest at the convocation. The usual procession was formed and the candidates were admitted to their respective degrees. The degree 'honoris causa' of Doctor of Literature (in absentia) was conferred on Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur Syed Hosain Bildrami, C.S.I. In his annual report to the Jubilee Convocation Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, said that two urgent needs of the University were greater accommodation for students and immediate beginning of technological education on an extensive scale The total number of students in various institutions of the University had increased from 966 to 2,736 during the last five years. The Muslim University was famous for its residential system, but unless adquate accommodation and staff was provided the maintenance of the University traditions would be impossible. Increase of arts graduates was also creating a painful situation and the middle class of their country was faced with the problem of unemployment which was daily becoming more acute. Salvation in his opinion lay in a carefully drawn up scheme of vocational and technical training. The work done by students and the staff for the Jubilee showed the Aligarh spirit at its best and it was a spirit that could be maintained if the members of the staff and students were regarded as partners and not treated as paid labourers and reminded constantly of their contracts.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir, ex-Minister of Education, Punjab then in the course of his convocation address said:—

The record of the Muslim University during the first four years of its existence is full of hope and promise. The number of students has increased from 161 in 1921 to 1,005 in 1925. These figures relate to those studying for various degrees and do not include the larger number of students in the Intermediate College or the Schools under the University. This increase is remarkable and as the number has risen steadily and gradually every year, it can safely be assumed that the University is growing in popularity. It attracts men from all parts of India and its doors are open to all classes and creeds. Among the 2014 young men who appeared in the various examinations held this year, there were 369 Hindu candidates, thus showing that the spirit of broad-minded co-operation between the Hindus and Mussalmans in matters of education, which was a characteristic of this institution when it was first founded has been well kept up.

The financial condition of the University, though not commensurate with its vast and ever increasing needs, is fairly encouraging for a beginning. It appears from the financial estimates recently published that the actual income last year was Rs. 5,69,972/9/, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 5,47,329/13/3. This would be satisfactory, were it not for the fact that there were reasonable apprehensions of a deficit which was fortunately avoided and changed into a small surplus. An institution like this University cannot afford to stand upon so unstable a financial basis and it is the duty of all its sympathisers and benefactors to add to its permanent funds, so as to place it beyond any danger of having its usefulness hampered or impaired for want of adequate pecuniary resources.

SPIRIT AND NOT FORM ESSENTIAL

Continuing Mr. Quadir said:—Improve-

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A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. hot climate the weak link in a man's Health is his stomach, his nerves, or his blood. complaint renders him more liable to complaints, so leading towards general de

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as a source of culture, help one sufficiently with the modern aspects as spoken now a days spheres. So many ch springing up every day the neighbouring coun languages are in use a working knowledge asset of no small valu themselves to this line

Mr. Quadir concluded tulating the students ing them success and forth with a heart for or die, prepared to own proper battle in the weak, to enlight relieve the suffering to help their Mothe material, moral aim a —A.P.

NATIONAL SCHOO

FROM OUR C

The Broach Educati following resolutions on the 20th instant

(a) That from 1st English School) be c of the Education Soc submit a report conc be undertaken by t ent of Government co resolution was passed, Ashram, Broach or Chhotalal B. Purani ful M. D.sai decided residential school from